REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,293.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

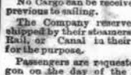
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A Mail Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.) Captain Hanby, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office, before noon, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. BARODA (1874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. Bergmeister, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	.....	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	.....	,, 300
SUEZ 1st ,,	.....	,, 300

Plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer TALLANTA, 2,200 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVER. OOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 {Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

TRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN OMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,560 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Solwa.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Solwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Second Class	1 12	2 8	1 12	1 12	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
Third Class	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 8	2 0

The Rowas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Solwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from London, are required to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Hilder will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Hilder, Ship Dunphaile Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND,

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

A VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

2 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
5 Cases White Ground Prints.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plateware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, dumb waiter, richly carved circular and pier tables, easy, pedicu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON CAREY was admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM here, and in our Liverpool Firm of JOHN MUNRO & Co., from the 31st May last.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1872.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES, &c., for the use of the Presidency Drawing and Lithographic Office, during the remainder of the year, will be received up to the 29th instant, by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, at the P. W. Offices, Esplanade.

Terms of Contract, Lists of Stores, and Forms of Tender, may be obtained at the Superintending Engineer's Office.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of HEERBAEE, daughter of BHYROOSING PURDASEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOSWAMI OODHOWGEER MUNGULGEER.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed APPLICANT has APPLIED to the High Court for PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed Deceased being GRANTED to him. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1872.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD LYNDHURST.—NOTICE is hereby given of the arrival of the above Ship from Calcutta, and CONSIGNEES are accordingly called upon to SEND OFF BOATS forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which, Captain Bain will land the same at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain Bain will not be responsible for the condition of any package once it has left the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Bain.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per MUNSOORY, from Moulmein, will after signature of Average Bond and a payment by way of average of three per cent. on Invoice value of Merchandize, on presentation of BILLS of LADING and PAYMENT of FREIGHT, receive DELIVERY ORDERS for their GOODS. All merchandize to be taken delivery of as it comes to hand, or in the absence of Consignees' boats to be landed by our Muccadum at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Lorenzen will not be responsible for any deficiency or damage after the Goods have left the ship's hold.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

22nd June 1872.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—This Company are prepared to LAND and TAKE CHARGE of CARGOES of COALS on the following terms:—

Landing, storing, watching and giving delivery by weighment, free of rents for two months, including harbour fees, at 1 Rupee 2 Annas per ton. On the expiry of two months, ground rent will be charged at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of any other Bunder.

The Company undertake all risk excepting fire, delivering Bill of Lading weight less a percentage to be agreed upon.

The Property of the Company being the *nearest storage ground* to the principal points of consumption, offers *special advantages* for the *landing and storing of Coals*.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

PLATINUM GOODS FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

EVAPORATING DISHES.
CRUCIBLES, in Boxwood Cases.
CUPS.
SPATULAS.
FOIL.
WIRE.
SPATULA, TIPPED FORCEPS, and PEN-KNIFE, in a Shell Handle for the Pocket (Lyon's Pattern).

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES.

Each comprising

9 Breakfast Bowls, 6 Tea Cups, 9 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 9 Plates, 1 Egg Stand with 6 Cups, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Ea. 10 and 12 inch Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates.

Superior Stone China with coloured band and line.

Cash, Rs. 35; Credit, Rs. 40.

Porcelain with Gold lines

Cash, Rs. 45; Credit, Rs. 50.

Pieces sold separately.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

The BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX A-1 White Label.....per doz. Rs. 24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label..... ,, ,, 27

Mr. N. has just received another consignment of these celebrated Brandies, which he can confidently recommend as being pure Grape Cognac.

WINES.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER,	NIERSTEINER,
JOHANNISBERGER,	BODENHEIMER,
OPPENHEIMER,	WALPORZHEIMER,
RUDESHEIMER,	GEISENHEIMER,

RIESLING,

For the consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET,* a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims.....per doz. quarts 40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ,, pints 21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaubau Freres... ,, quarts 30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ,, pints 16

* Pronounced by Connoisseurs to equal if not exceed in dryness and quality those Champagnes most favoured in this country.

Just landed per LA GLANEUSE, from BORDEAUX, The BICHE-LATOUR'S WELL KNOWN

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine.....per doz. quarts 10
Ditto ditto ditto ,, pints 12
PAULLAC, superior quality ,, quarts 12
Ditto ditto ditto ,, pints 6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ,, quarts 16
Ste. JULIEN do. ,, pints 18
MUSCAT, superior Dessert Wine ,, pints 16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine ,, quarts 21

BURGUNDIES,

The J. BOIDEVIN FILS, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET,	Grand Cru	per doz. quarts 48
POMMARD	,,	,, 28
SAVIGNY	,,	,, 25
BEAUNE	,,	,, 16
CHABLIS	,,	,, 18

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto.....per doz. 24
SHERRY, very dry.—Green Seal from Butler & Son ,, 25
Do. Brown, Seal,—Red Seal ,, 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal ,, 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from ,, 20
Xeres ,, 20

For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Honorary Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Rs. 10,000 REWARD.

THE above REWARD will be paid for information leading to the ARREST and CONVICTION of VANUTTIA CHULLUMYA alias BANCUTTA CHUL, native of Madras, who stands charged with having uttered Two Hundred and Fourteen (214) Forged Government Currency Notes of the Madras Circle for Rs. 1,000 each at Benares on or about the 29th May 1872, knowing them to have been forgeries.

Also, a REWARD of Rs. 10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the PARTY or PARTIES who FORGED the said NOTES.

DISCRIPTION OF VANCUTTA CHULLUMYA.

Age about 33 years; sallow complexion; thin; tall; large eyes; wears his hair long; small teeth; speaks English; generally wears a mirjai and dhotee of nainsookh; a red shawl pugree; has also a pugree with gold border.

(Sd.) HUGH SANDEMAN, Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta, 20th June 1872.

By Order,

A. R. GORDON, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 21st June 1872.

P. GRANT AND SON, ARMY, SIDE, AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. 2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED AT The Original Turkey Mill, *(Superior to every Hand-made Paper.)*

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6 by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED for the Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 80 with 30 per cent. travelling allowance when in Camp. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

MAJOR BONUS, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Comercarry, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz:—

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs.	3 8 each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	,,	4 0 do.
Do.	8 ft. by 8 ft.	,,	5 8 do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	,,	1 8 per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	,,	2 0 do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	,,	2 8 do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	,,	3 0 do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 2 ft.	,,	15 0 do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	12 0 do.
Do. Ordinary	3 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Butlers' Towels with red border		,,	4 0 do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border		,,	3 0 do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trousers, 30 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.

Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.

Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.

Stout Dungaree, No. 16 per piece of 20 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Comercarry, 29th May 1872.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT. for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1871, will be PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the Undersigned.

H. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th June 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons wishing to START a BULLOCK DAK between WUDWAN and RAJCOTE—the said Dak to consist of 3 classes: 1st class, shigrams or springs; 2nd class, covered carts with or without springs; 3rd class, common country carts suitable for poorer travellers or carriage of kit—are invited to communicate with the Undersigned at once, who will be happy to supply any required information on the subject.

H. L. NUTT, Captain, Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge N. D., Kattywar. Wudwan, 15th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and, MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to	65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

CHLORALUM, Powder and Liquid, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sullimanji's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS thro gh Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irregation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this reason with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 0" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand. "R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,, ,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,, ,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,, ,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,, ,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

TABLE GLASS WARE, Of first-rate material and workmanship, In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

	From		From
BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen	Rs. 6-4	GREEN Hock Glasses, doz.	9-8
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
CELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Plater, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,,	9-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
CLARET Cup Jugs, ,,	6-4	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	PORT Glasses, doz.	5-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	RUMMERS, doz.	10-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SODA WATER Tumblers	12-8
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	5-0
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	TANKARD Jugs ,,	4-8
FRUIT Stands, ,,	10-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
GOBLETS, doz. from	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-0
		WINE Coolers, dozen	12-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), of through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the condition of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNER A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	20
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,900 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rcs. Issue	213½
12,250	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410½
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	175
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	112
10,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225 to 226 nom.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1880-81	103½
25 years' Debenture Loans	102½
20 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
5½ per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90¼ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90¼ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 317) per Bond	93½

CALCUTTA.—19TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-6 and 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104, and small amounts at Rs. 104-4.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 110 and 111.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 256 per £20.

Oudh and Railway Stock at Rs. 116 per £10.

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Stock, yesterday, at Rs. 220 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 345 and 350, and half shares at Rs. 172½ and 175.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST JUNE.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships / Mynaloins & Coir bills / Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / £2 5s. 0d. / £2 0s. 0d. / £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton / Opium / Shipping	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Scotia (s)	Lyall	Calcutta, May 29
	Lord Lyndhurst	Rae	Calcutta, April 2
	Peace	Nicholson	Falkirk, May 15

The following vessels are expected to sail for London on Saturday:

Steamer Malabar, for Liverpool.

Steamer Bokhara, by Mahratta canal and Calcutta.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

	Telemachus	Manchester, June 10
	Lord Lisgar	Liverpool, March 16
	Wildwood	
	Hindostan	Bombay, May 25

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
19	Wye	Vizagapatam.
	Cocanada	Cocanada.
	Stevenson	London via Colombo.
	Berkshire	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

June		
19	Surrey	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Hindee, 67 cases hardware, Jaffer Raimtools.

Centurion, 91 cases oilmanstores, Essoffally Rassooljee.

Khansaan, 50 casks porter, Bonneveille and Sibille.

Comptrick, 34 casks soda and 1 cask drug, H. Rogers.

Xanthe (s), 9 cases earthenware, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons; 3 cases hardware, King & Co.; 5 bales paper, Hajee Sulleman & Sons; 100 boxes brandy, Framjee D. Wadia and Co.; 33 packages hardware, Tyabjee Adumjee; 4 cs eyeglasswares, Framjee Jehangir; 615 cases kerosine oil and 20 cases whiskey, H. D. Fisher and Co.

Dumphaile Castle, 6 cases confectionery and 2 cases biscuits, Pestonjee Sorabjee.

Yezdo (s), 30 cases brandy, Manockjee & Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Runnaway, 115 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee.

Morning Light, 70 bags bones, C. H. Taylor; 77 bales cotton Khan Momed Hoosen.

Sir John Meggiville, 125 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Riga (s), 50 bales cotton, Curumsee Mugr-j.

Xanthe (s), 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Arabia (s), 1,767 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 34 bales hides and 155 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 6 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Arabia (s), 104 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.			Rs. a. p.
750 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	4-inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 7 6
250 "	" "	40 " 39 " 6½ lbs.	4 11 0
220 "	" "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	5 0 6
300 "	" "	45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 13 0
1,000 "	" "	40 " 30 " 8¼ lbs.	5 11 0
400 "	White Jaconets	40 " 20 "	2 4 0
400 "	" "	42 " 20 "	2 8 6
400 "	" "	40 " 20 "	2 12 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 22nd June, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd June, 9-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd June, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 23rd June, 2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd June, 10-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd June, 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 22	0 23
" Galle	one in	1 24
" Karrachee	1 13	0 11
" Madras	0 54	0 18

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd June, 9-25 A.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 23rd June, 2 A.M. Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd June, 9-15 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·940, rainfall 2 inches 90 cents.

VISAGAPATAM, 20th June, 10-15 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 93 cents.

CALICUT, 22nd June, 11-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind west south west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·91, rainfall 1 inch 33 cents.

MILITARY.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 22.)

Mr. R. Keywett, District Superintendent of Police, Bijnour, is allowed three months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Captain Thomas James Quin, Assistant Commissioner, Calpee, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th June 1872.

Mr. William Lumley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th June.

A Christison, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Agra, leave on medical certificate from the 16th October to the 30th November 1871.

The services of the Rev. J. F. Gavin, Chaplain of Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he left that station.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* "	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* "	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* "	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* "	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BETT—June 18th, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Bett, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

CHEYNE—June 18th, at Mhow, the wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq., of a son.

DARVILL—June 13th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Captain Darvill, 105th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

WAREHAM—June 19th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Frank S. Wareham, Supervising Telegraph Master, of a son.

ROSE—June 18th, at Saugor, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rose, M. S. C., of a daughter.

SMYTH—June 16th, at Lahore, the wife of J. W. Smyth, Esq., Feugal Service, of a son.

STOKES—June 17th, at the School House, Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. A. Stokes, M.A., Head Master, of a son.

WYNCH—June 18th, at Mysore, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., Senior Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PALMER—CONSTANTINE—June 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. M. LaMert, Mr. James Edward Palmer, to Miss Mary Constantine.

DEATHS.

HARRISS—June 19th, at No. 10, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, of hydrocephalus, Clifford Rowe, youngest son of A. E. Harriss, solicitor, aged 2 years and two months.

MILLER—June 16th, at Fortress, Gwalior, Margaret, the beloved wife of Henry S. Miller, Private, 106th L. I., of recurring fever, deeply regretted by her husband and four children, who will feel her loss.

WHITING—At Droog, in the Raipore District of the Central Provinces, of general paralysis, Mr. James Whiting, Executive Engineer, Eastern Division, aged 47 years.

WINTER—June 18th, at Madras, Mr. George Winter, aged 95 years.

WELLS—June 18th, at Cossoor, Harriet Mabel, the infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. Wells, aged 17 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872.

We have so good an opinion of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, that we feel sure the day will come when he will be sorry for having written to us the letter which we publish this morning. Even now, he must feel ashamed at heart of the meanness he essays to justify, and must loathe the dirty work in which duty to his partner constrains him to take a share. To his natural unwillingness to meddle in such a business we may ascribe the confusion of mind which makes his letter less accurate than might be desired. Mr. Maxwell speaks of our "attack" on his "partner," but he must be aware that Mr. M'Ilwraith made the attack, and that we merely stood on our defence. Then, as to our "curt refusal of a reply to Mr. "M'Ilwraith's inquiry," surely Mr. Maxwell must see that his partner's first letter was written in such a form and tone as to leave us no choice but to let it remain unanswered or to submit to the sacrifice of our self-respect. It was, in fact, a threatening letter, of which no notice could be taken by an Editor jealous of his own independence. Again, Mr. Maxwell seems to have misunderstood the meaning of the words "frank explanation," which we used in our leading article of Saturday. He must not run away with the impression that we have anything to apologize for or retract. What we said on Saturday was that, but for the stoppage of W. Nicol and Co.'s advertisements, we should have waited till the Secretary of State had given his decision regarding the Carwar Railway before offering, to those partners of the firm of W. Nicol and Co. whom we respect, a "frank "explanation of our reasons for calling the pro-"ject a job," That explanation we proceeded to give in the final paragraph of our leading article; and we have now nothing further to say on the subject.

Mr. Maxwell next defends the conduct of his firm in withdrawing their advertisements from the *Bombay Gazette*. He confesses that their sole motive in taking this action was to revenge themselves upon us for having, as they supposed, censured their proceedings with regard to the Carwar Railway; and he says it is not dishonest for a firm entrusted with the management of agencies to use the money set apart for advertising the business of those agencies in bribing newspapers to abstain from criticising projects which will advance the firm's private interests. "The companies," remarks Mr. Maxwell, "who entrust their agencies to my firm, leave "this and other details to our discretion." No doubt; because it never occurred to them that it might be necessary to stipulate with a firm of such good reputation that the money should be used honestly. We shall take care that all the Directors of the various companies which Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. represent learn what may be the result of leaving details to the discretion of that firm; and we shall also bring to the notice of the Secretary of State and the Government of India the way in which Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. conceive themselves authorized to spend the liberal subsidy granted to the British India Steam Navigation Company for carrying the mails.

One word more. Mr. Maxwell declares that we have "publicly accused" his "firm of 'iniquitous "'jobbery.'" In writing about a serious matter of this kind it is well to be precise. What we have said is that the carrying out of the project will be an iniquitous job, that is, a transaction which, on the pretence of being for the public good will be conducive only to private advantage. We have proved in a series of articles that the public interest does not require the construction of the Carwar Railway; and Mr. M'Ilwraith has since announced that he and his partners hold nearly all the shares in the Carwar Company, so that it will be a very profitable thing for them to get the railway made. That Messrs. W. Nicol and Co should wish the State to improve the value of their property is natural enough, and it is not for us to find fault with what may be only an example of a praiseworthy spirit of enterprize. But, on the other hand, they should not complain if the Press, finding out how little the tax-payers would gain by the transaction, recommends the Government to spend in some other fashion, which might be advantageous to the country at large, the odd million or so it is supposed to have to spare. Mr. Maxwell talks of our "insinuation of "undue influences having been used by the "members of" his "firm, here or in England, "in the matters of the Elphinstone Company "and the Carwar Railway." We have insinuated nothing. We stated plainly that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have never ceased urging on Government the claims of a Railway which, so far as we can make out, nobody wants but themselves. As for the Elphinstone transfer, the "insinuation," that the capitalists in England who held shares persuaded the Secretary of State to sanction the purchase, was made, not by us, but by our respectable and cautious contemporary, the *Times of India*.

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

SUCH is one of the most pithy aphorisms uttered by one whose thorough knowledge of human nature is evident in every line he has written. How true it is we need scarcely here bring any testimony to prove; for there are few people who have come to the years of understanding—that is to say, if they ever reach that goal—but can, from their own knowledge, apply the quotation to some one or other of their acquaintance. But it is to the public lives of men, and more especially at the time when their public careers are sinking into the tomb of obscurity, that we in this country are accustomed to discuss the good or evil they bequeath us; and so, though Mr. Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner, is still in the flesh, we may yet pause to consider what good has been buried with the bones of his official career. The evils of that career have been piled on his memory with no niggard hand, so much so, indeed, that the aphorism we have before quoted applies to him with as much force as ever it did to the Great Cæsar himself. Neither have we ourselves shrunk from our public duty, when it clearly pointed out to us that censure and condemnation should be our course in viewing all the recklessness and extravagance of that career. We have never tried by any means to palliate what was wrong, and many, very many, things bear that impress in his régime, and we can therefore claim for ourselves disinterestedness in rescuing from obscurity one act of his at least that would, if aided, be an everlasting benefaction to a most industrious but yet poverty-stricken people.

The district of Rutnagherry may be described as a mere belt of laterite, interposed between the western ghauts and the sea, crossed by numerous creeks. The banks of these creeks are the only parts of the Collectorate where anything like cultivation takes place, and therefore, of a necessity, industry in this line is very limited indeed. There are here and there some patches of arable highland; but the general appearance of the country is most desolate and one of rocky barrenness. By some strange perversity of nature this rocky desolation, though it never could realize Goldsmith's assertion of each rood of ground maintaining its man, is most thickly populated, and villages and hamlets are as freely scattered over it as are the rocks themselves. Of course there is a surplus population, in fact the better part of it is surplus, and were it not that it has an outlet somehow their condition would be serious indeed.

There is scarcely a regiment in the service that has not its proportion of these lively little Konkanees. A good portion of our police force is filled up by them; the peon who carries our chits, or lounges about our doors, has constantly before his mind's eye—when we think him devoid of even a passing thought—some dear, dirty little cabin perched high up amongst those barren hills, that is to him at once a palace and a paradise; the cooly we see labouring under a load, enough to crush a horse, is borne up by the hope of one day wearing out his old age in some out-of-the-way corner of this dreary desolation. In fact, there is scarcely a portion of the Presidency that is not penetrated by those hardy people, and no calling that their industry has not engaged. Even the faraway Mauritius has received many of them, and Mosson's coffee has been and is still raised by hands that have nought to occupy them in the barren South Konkan. But wherever they go, or whatever occupation engages their energies, one object they always keep in view, and that is to return to their native hills and pass their declining years amongst their own kindred. It was amongst this people that Mr. Crawford passed a good portion of his career before he undertook the Commissionership of Bombay, which has brought his name into such unenvied notoriety; and it is here that he is still remembered only as the active District Officer who strove so much for the amelioration of the people, or as the patient Judge who had ever "the four doors open" to their distress: who knew their habits and wants well, and spoke their language as fluently as his own mother-tongue. It was with the object of giving some co-ordination to the immense amount of labour and industry he was well acquainted with in this district that Mr. Crawford first started the Rutnagherry Saw Mills that are now threatened with destruction; and it is with the object of pointing out what an immense benefit their maintenance would be to this portion of the country that we now take up the subject. We believe it was suggested more than once to Government to convert these Saw Mills into an industrial school; but so far Government seem to think that educating the people in this particular is no part of their duties. Now, we should like to stay and join issue with those who assert the correctness of such a policy, but that the mere assertion itself clearly demonstrates how strangely inconsistent great minds can be when an object has to be attained, and that the every-day action of our rulers renders such a labour unnecessary.

That Government in this country have undertaken the education of the people, and look on such education as one of their paramount duties, is patent to the meanest capacity. It requires no argument to prove this fact, and if it did the taxpayer could produce a most convincing one. Assuming, then, this hypothesis, we may proceed to the query whether or not the present system of education is the best that could be pursued for the benefit of the masses, and whether or not the apportioning of some of the large educational grant to the maintenance of industrial schools may tend towards the attainment of better results both to the rulers and the ruled? Latterly people are beginning to look out for the result of the high pressure literary education we have so far insisted on imparting to the natives of this country, and are now thinking it time to examine the article that has been produced at the expense of so much trouble and money. Well, what do we find it? Has it realized our hopes; or is it the blessing and benefit to the country we never ceased pluming ourselves it would turn out? Has the realization been such as to encourage a further continuance of the same course, or to leave us room to congratulate ourselves on the complete success of our system? We do not trust ourselves to answer all these queries, but others have not paused to do so, and have somewhat plainly stated that the result of our system of education has been the production of an "impudent, ungrateful, atheistical rebel." Without going thus far we may give as our own impression that the article we have looked forward to with so much enthusiasm has in too many instances sadly disappointed us, and that, far from becoming self-reliant and independent, the educated natives are often enough remarkable only for craft and insolence. The advantages, too, the country at large derives from the high literary attainments of a few bigoted individuals may be fairly questioned; and the benefits this learning confers on the masses or the great unwashed—benefits that we are constantly in the habit of admiring ourselves for—are far more apparent than real. Confining our argument to the District which forms the subject of our discourse, we can illustrate, by narrowing the area, what we assert. Schools are scattered over it in every direction, and they are mere feeders to the High School maintained in the town of Rutnagherry, and these schools are, as far as a cursory glance can determine, for the sole use and benefit of the Brahmins. Other castes of the Hindoo people can make use of them, it is true, but to what end? The poorer and more indigent classes, in fact, the coolies, of whom we now talk more particularly, though they have the right to send their sons to the schools, cannot afford to maintain them while they are attaining an education, and even if they could they can by no means see the advantages to be derived from such an education. The possession of it only renders them discontented with their lot; and, unless they can obtain service under Government, a service as yet monopolised by Brahmins, they become also a burden on their hard-worked relatives. The large sums of money that are yearly spent in the maintenance of schools in this District go altogether to benefit the higher castes, and they, in their insolence, seem to consider now that they have a right of monopoly of these schools. This assertion may seem strange to some, but nevertheless it is a fact; and it was proved beyond yea or nay a short time since in the town of Rutnagherry when Brahminical intolerance—an intolerance that was freely supported by some native publications—threatened to close the High School, because, forsooth, a low caste boy sought for instruction within its walls. Grant him the education; but, let us ask, what is the advantage derived by either the Government or the country from the bombastic swaggerer this education has made him? We confess to be unable to see any; and further believe that the spirit of litigation that keeps three Judges with their hands full in Rutnagherry; that impoverishes a people already poor enough, God wot, is chiefly owing to the competency his spirit for intrigue has derived from it.

Let us leave now this "twice born" to himself, and turn for a moment to the condition of his less favoured compatriot, whose welfare the Government never cease preaching they take under their own fostering care. We have seen that education to him, as it is given in the public shools, is a mere dead letter, for the struggle for bare existence he has to maintain from the beginning leaves him little time to reflect on the loss he sustains by the want of an intellectual training. As soon as ever he can walk he has to go forth to fetch and carry, and no doubt deems himself lucky if all his slavery enables him to satisfy hunger's cravings. How different would be his lot if only his hands were taught the use of some trade or craft that would enable him to turn to good account all the honest industry of his nature! Nor is it he alone would be benefited by the possession of a trade or craft. His knowledge would eventually supply the agriculturist with implements which would render his land more productive and prevent his labour being the bitter slavery it seems at present; it would also give some more fitting means for the transit of merchandise than now exists; and would in the end serve, better than anything we know, to break through the barriers of conservatism to improvement which appertain to such an extent in the provinces. There is a large, a very large population in Rutnagherry to whom the instruction imparted in the Government schools seems of little value, but to whom some knowledge such as we have just alluded to would prove a blessing and a boon. There is an immense amount of labour and industry available, but they are comparatively useless for want of the proper means of converting them into utility and profit. It was with some such object in view that Mr. Crawford started into life the Rutnagerry Karkhana, and it is one of such praiseworthy intent that we have no hesitation in putting forward as our opinion that Government would do well to take the concern up and convert it into a school of industry.

So far the Saw Mills have been financially a failure; but there is no reason to doubt their being a success in Government hands and under proper management, as well as being a great advantage to the country generally by training up handicraftsmen. The cost of starting them as an industrial school would no doubt be in the first instance considerable, and the counting of it may excessively cause the Government to pause before they entertain the idea. But what is the cost after all in those days when lacks of rupees may be spent in making fairy palaces of Lanash Khinda and such like places, and the foregoing of a little of this extravagance would be scarcely too much to ask in favour of a scheme pregnant of so much good? If, however, this would be too great a sacrifice to ask for, we think the difficulty might be met from the Educational grant, a part of which might be allotted with very great advantage to the instruction that would teach the people some useful trades. The results, too, would be far better, we hold, as far as both the Government and the country is concerned. A number of honest industrious tradesmen turned out from our schools would tend more, far more, to the safety of the Government—for industry and loyalty invariably go hand in hand—than would the discontented upstarts they at present send forth to spend their lives in preaching sedition by means of the Native Press. It seems hard that such large sums of money should be spent on the maintenance of institutions which experience has proved are only of benefit to one class, while the great mass of the people who contribute not a little of this money are left totally neglected. No doubt the schools are open to all, but then there are thousands of people, whose welfare ought to be considered as much as that of the Brahmins, who can see no advantage in sending their sons to them, but who would gladly enter them at an institution where a means would be taught them of earning an honest livelihood hereafter, and of gaining for themselves an honest competency. Skilled artisans are a sore want in this country; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing that the training up of the working classes, or at least a portion of them, in the knowledge of some useful trades, would reflect greater brilliancy on the policy of the Government, be of more real and lasting advantage to the country at large, than would all the scholars that have as yet been turned out to astonish people by their insolence and discontent. We think the subject is of so much importance that Government would be wise to pause and make some enquiry before giving their veto to the entertainment of institutions like this we have called attention to; and we at least would suggest the propriety of taking the opinions of experienced men as to the ultimate benefits to be derived from them.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FROM all quarters we have received friendly notes, for which we are grateful, encouraging us to persevere in our opposition to the Carwar Railway. We would invite the special attention of our readers to the extremely able and temperate letter which we publish this morning on the railway requirements of this Presidency. We heartily join with "Public Interests" in entreating Sir Philip Wodehouse to publish Sir Bartle Frere's paper on the opening out of the Southern Mahratta Country.

THE *Pioneer* says that we have thrown ourselves into the breach in defence of Mr. Halsey's Cawnpore settlement report, but are unfortunately not big enough to fill it. We were not aware that any breach had been effected. The *Pioneer* certainly has made none. It is an easy thing to disparage a valuable report by calling it "The Romance of Cawnpore," but the results of the patient and intelligent observation of years cannot be pooh-poohed in this way. Mr. Halsey's figures have not yet been subjected to serious criticism; and, till they are shown to be inaccurate by other writers entitled to speak with authority on the cost and returns of agriculture in the district of Cawnpore, we at a distance must continue to believe they are correct. The writer of the article in the *Pioneer* ridiculing Mr. Halsey's report showed that he had not even taken the trouble to read it, for his chief point was that Mr. Halsey said barley in Cawnpore produces less than wheat, whereas the average yield of barley is stated in Appendix E to be greater than that of wheat, though "the actual weighments of produce on specific plots showed in some cases a smaller produce per acre under barley than under wheat."

ALL the papers relating to the recent purchases of bills of exchange on England by the Bank of Bengal are now being arranged for publication: and we have reason to believe that the complete correspondence will contain a good deal of information throwing new light on an affair which is still involved in mystery and of which only partial accounts have yet found their way into print.

MAY we congratulate ourselves and our readers on having at last seen the end of "the Indirect Claims"? We learn by telegraph that the Arbitrators at Geneva have decided that these claims cannot be sustained under the terms of the Treaty, and have consequently erased them. But this decision, though it will be a relief to both nations, does not improve the position of the English Ministry; for it will be considered a national humiliation that Mr. Gladstone's Plenipotentiaries should ever have signed a Treaty which, as it now turns out, left a Board of Arbitrators at liberty to include in the list of grievances for which the United States asked compensation claims which could only be satisfied by a sum equivalent to the amount of France's indemnity to Germany. Mr. Gladstone has all along contended that the Treaty absolutely excluded the Indirect Claims from arbitration; and, though the good sense of the arbitrators has rejected them, the fact that they were discussed at all is a complete condemnation of the Ministerial diplomacy.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us of the Nizam's coal-fields, remarks on a tendency to flag betrayed by the Government in their exertions to work the fields. Though much money was spent last year in pushing forward the works, the Government seems now disposed to relax its efforts. Now when machinery is most required, the Government is slow to invest, because the machinery will cost much money. It is no doubt a false economy for a Government to engage people in England for only a year, and then give them no suitable tackle to work out the results that are called for. Nine months of the year for which the employés these men by the Nizam's Government have expired, and as we are told that few, if any, of the employés intend to enter into a further engagement after the expiration of the twelve months, we can scarcely draw any conclusion but that the works will be closed, kept going in a useless dead-and-alive sort of way, or let out to some joint stock company.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

EXCLUSION OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, 2-15 A.M.

It is reported at Washington that the Geneva Arbitrators have expressed an opinion that the indirect claims are not a proper subject for a money award, and consequently that America will not insist in prosecuting them.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, 11-15 A.M.

It is now confirmed that the Geneva Arbitrators have excluded the Indirect Claims and that the withdrawal of the supplemental article is probable.

The Scotch Education Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

The lockout of the London builders comprises thirty firms and ten thousand workmen.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" Surats	16,000	"
Actual Stock of Cotton	990,000	"
" Surats	643,000	"
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	89,000	"
" Surats	49,000	"

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	8s. 7½d.
8½ lbs.	10s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3½d.

The sum of £165,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. FORSYTH has arrived at Simla.

CHOLERA has broken out in Cashmere.

THERE is a rumour that the Bangalore Camp of Exercise is to be postponed.

THREE cavalry regiments have been ordered to proceed from Cabool to Turkistan.

LYAKUT ALI'S trial in the Judge's Court, Allahabad, is fixed for the 18th July.

WE regret to hear that cholera is much on the increase in Poona and the suburbs.

MADRAS has received three lakhs of five rupee currency notes for immediate issue.

GENERAL DAOOD SHAH has commenced to excavate a new canal in the Dasht-i-bagram in the Kohistan hills of Cabool.

MR. SAUNDERS, Resident at the Nizam's Court, will probably leave for England by the first mail steamer sailing from Bombay in July.

THE next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, to be held again at Lucknow, has been deferred till October 1873, for reasons specially urged by the Central Committee.

INFORMATION has been received at Simla that Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, V. C., commanding Peshawur Mountain Battery at Abbottabad, has been severely bitten by a mad dog.

CAPTAIN LASCELLES, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, obtains eighteen months' leave to England. Lieut. Robinson, from the Central Provinces, will act for Captain Lascelles.

IRON ore has been discovered in the Kuramam district of the Nizam's territories. It is believed that the specimens which have been sent to Hyderabad contain a good proportion of iron.

IN the entire German Empire there is only one town more populous than Calcutta or Bombay, viz., Berlin, with 826,257 inhabitants. The next is Hamburgh, with a population of 235,365 only.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is now at Simla, Lord Hobart is at Ootacamund, Sir P. Wodehouse at Poona, Sir William Muir at Nynee Tal, Mr. Davies at Simla, and Mr. George Campbell in Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Hyderabad (Deccan), four days ago informs us that the monsoon weather had not then fairly commenced, though there had been some slight showers of rain, and the weather was cooler.

WE learn that the Punjab Camp of Exercise next cold season will probably be held at a place called Hassan Abdul, between Rawal Pindee and Attock, which is a very healthy country, with plenty of room for manœuvres on a large scale.

BOMBAY Act No. 2 of 1872—"An Act to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay"—received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th instant.

THE *German Correspondent* learns from Geestemunde that the construction of the second fort on the Langlutjesand has been commenced. It will be situated 2,000 metres lower down the current than the first, which is now almost completed.

MR. C. E. BERNARD has taken over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, and Mr. A. Mackenzie has taken charge of the office of Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments.

IT is believed that the ritualistic church of All Saints at Trimulgherry, in Hyderabad, will soon lose its present incumbent, the Rev. A. T. Bartlett, who has done a great deal to improve the outward and inward appearance of the church, and that the Rev. Clement Smith will succeed him.

SILVER medals, for services rendered in India to the French Exhibition of 1868, have been presented to Sir William Grey, the Rev. J. Long, Colonel Layard, and Messrs. C. H. Campbell, C. Buckland, R. F. Hutchinson, J. W. Dalrymple, and J. H. Ravenshaw, also to Rajah Kalli Krishna Bahadoor. A bronze medal has been presented to the Rev. W. O'Brien.

AN envoy from Khiva is expected at Cabul in a day or two. It is conjectured that his mission extends to Simla, but nothing can be asserted positively until he has revealed himself at the Court of the Ameer. The Bokhara envoy will halt at Peshawur for a reply to the Khan's letters to Her Majesty and the Premier, which were sent to England some weeks ago.

A SHORT time ago the Government of the North-Western Provinces offered annual rewards for meritorious books by native authors, and we notice that the first reward, Rs. 1,500, has been granted to Moonshi Zaka-ullah, headmaster of the Government Normal School, Delh

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It requires neither bias nor inspiration to determine that in the existing state of railway provision for Western India the establishment of a line of railway from Carwar to Dharwar will be an open-eyed blunder which you have done well to condemn. Neither politically nor commercially is it desirable to establish this dwarf line, which is to begin and end nowhere. I say advisedly that such a line can only be established at a maximum of cost and a minimum of profit. By profit I mean national benefit of every kind, benefit to Government, benefit to property, and benefit to trade.

We have heard, Sir, a good deal about official papers connected with this dwarf railway, of the views and opinions of high officials, of trade statistics and so on, all intended to prove the great value and the urgent necessity of this Carwar cum Dharwar line of railway. This is one side of the story certainly, and a one-sided story is very good until the other side of the story is heard. Now, why has there been no other side to this Carwar cum Dharwar story? Perhaps the people of the Deccan, including the collectorates of Poona, Sholapore, Sattara, and the Kolapore State, have no railway perceptions, no railway voice, no railway influence, to enable them to tell a railway story or secure a railway boon; however that may be, these millions have advanced no claim to a railway, and indeed they never do anything so presumptuous. On the contrary, they leave their interests in the hands of their Collectors, whom they regard as the Ma Bap of the people. Have these interests been neglected or ignored? No, they have not. Official etiquette forbids a Collector to force his views on State questions upon Government. It is the privilege of the departments of State to consult whomsoever they like upon these matters and demand what statistics they please, and it is the privilege of Collectors to look on in silence. When the Carwar to Dharwar line was first proposed, had one or more alternative junction lines such as have been preferentially recommended in your columns been sketched, and all the schemes been submitted in the first place to the Collectors through whose provinces the several lines would pass, and statistical information called for such as was supplied by Dr. Forbes on behalf of the Carwar and Dharwar line, Government would have been in a better position than it now is to decide where railway accommodation was most urgently required. But the Collectors' reports should have been demanded confidentially in the first place, and publicly used afterwards. If statistics alone were required to decide the question of railway extension, this plan of appealing to the Collectors would have occurred to most minds as a very good way of getting very near the truth. That this plan was not adopted leads to the inference that somebody was sitting on the heads of the railway department. To those who know anything about official routine I need not say that a railway project from Colonel Kennedy's new office along the coast line to Carwar would provoke not a single remonstrance from any inland Collector. A dissenting Collector would be told to mind his own business.

I think I have said quite enough to show how it was that the vast population most interested in the railway extension question made no sign, offered no remonstrance, and put forward no claim to consideration when the Carwar to Dharwar line was before Government. And I think, too, that the silence of the Collectors has been sufficiently accounted for. It follows that the Carwar to Dharwar people have had the ball at their feet, and the other side of the story has never yet been told.

But one Deccan Collector did deliver his views to Government about a railway to the Southern Maratha Country, and these views are worthy of the utmost consideration, inasmuch as they embraced the political, agricultural, and general advantages of a line of railway that should run through four collectorates and one native State. It is something to say that the Collector to whom I allude is no less an authority than Sir Bartle Frere. It strengthens the argument to add that, at the time of requesting sanction for this branch line, Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay, but he had previously filled the office of Commissioner of Sattara. I would ask whether his intimate knowledge of the whole of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country did not entitle Sir Bartle Frere to speak with authority on the subject of railway extension? During the five and a half years of the late administration, while the leverage of private individuals has been vigorously applied in the endeavour to secure sanction for the Carwar line, the despatch or despatches of Sir Bartle Frere has or have been pigeon-holed. Why, I ask, have the utterances of that Governor been withheld from the public? They are not even so much as alluded to anywhere. Again, have the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway never been consulted about this line? If they have, why have their views been withheld? We want fair play for the country and only fair play, let therefore both sides be heard, and do not let public funds pass into a channel which will yield but poor results, while rich provinces are trampled under foot.

Statistics are relied upon to prove the overpowering advantages of constructing this pigmy railway from Carwar to Dharwar, and the Carwarites may demand statistics of me. It would please my opponents were I to engage them in statistics. They would say, "Look here, Jack, he has engaged in figures; we are all figures, let us pin him to the wall." It is not my purpose to shut up in this way the controversy which you have so ably re-opened at the eleventh hour. I do not wish to be the champion of the neglected collectorates; the means of arriving at just conclusions about this railway extension are in the hands of Government. Let Sir Philip Wodehouse use these on behalf of the people of Western India, any private interests to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has been said by a Carwarite off his guard—"Look at the Southern Maratha Country and then at the Deccan, and decide the railway requirement." This challenge is unanswerable. Look around, I say, and let the result of the experience be stated. The Dharwar Collectorate would be embraced in any Southern Railway extension in the Deccan. This fact being remembered, let the following information be sought—

1. The extent of line;
2. The cultivated area of the districts through which the line would pass;
3. The extent and quality of land as per Revenue Survey;
4. The land revenue;
5. The population;
6. The extent of rivers and their area;
7. The amount and kind of agricultural produce;
8. The number and extent of commercial cart roads;
9. The number of rivers unfordable for produce;
10. The military stations and number of troops, with the time at present occupied in marching from station to station;
11. The reasons which prevent an export trade of grain and cotton, and the area over which this prevention exists.

When this information is made available for comparison with the proposed Carwar line Government will know how to decide. At present all the comparison that is attempted is of the "hoodwink" character, and partizanship is rampant. It is in this condition of things that the Secretary of State is asked to accord his sanction to the Carwar railway project. Sir Philip Wodehouse has a splendid opportunity to serve the general interests of a very large part of the population under his Government. Let His Excellency make the tour of the country through which the G. I. P. Railway Southern junction might pass, and also that of the country between Dharwar and Carwar, and let the journey be made in July or August, not later. Then the fields will be in crop and the rivers and streams in supply, and, if the eye alone can aid the judgment in deciding a railway line, the opportunity is splendid.

The most amazing feature connected with our Indian railways is the relinquishment of the reins to the Public Works Department. The Public Works Department is credited with the most extensive knowledge of everything. It knows all about trade, industry, agriculture, mountains, rivers, water courses, and such like things, which men living in the localities require the study of years to master. Thus we see the Public Works Department giving the railway law to this unfortunate country and recommending (with statistics) railway lines of very doubtful utility, while the vision is pitiably obscured against others of vast benefit.

I rejoice, Sir, in the opportunity which your columns afford me of adding my mite to a renewed discussion which will I trust be now mercilessly followed out in all its details in the

PUBLIC INTERESTS.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM 6TH TO 12TH JUNE.

IT is reported that all the tribes in the vicinity of Sana have tendered their submission to the Mushir Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha. The towns of Khankeban and Ramia held out for some time, but on troops being sent against them, the Chiefs quickly yielded.

There is no news from the interior to communicate. Rain has fallen plentifully in the Fadhlee country.

THE court jester of Francis I. complained that a grand lord threatened to murder him if he did not cease joking about him. "If he does so," said the king, "I will hand him in five minutes after." "I wish your majesty would hand him five minutes before," replied the jester.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 18TH JUNE.

THE news, in your issue of the 14th, of the outrage at Bussorah is considerably earlier than ours, if not so full, and I daresay you have all particulars by this time. It may be well, however, to let you know what the telegraph has brought to Simla. It appears that the robbers, who numbered about seventy, came alongside in boats. The forlorn hope consisted of six or seven harmless-looking men who told the khalassie at the gangway that they wanted to take passage by the good ship Cashmere. When they reached the deck the unsuspecting khalassie found himself a prisoner. At the same time the other two boats came alongside. The remainder of the gang scrambled on to the deck and made at once for the treasure room. The chief officer, the engineer, and Bradford, the clerk, were wounded, the latter severely so. A native fireman who ventured to put his head above the companion had it cut clean off! In the unavoidable hurry of the occasion some Rs. 1,600 were left behind, but the visitors contrived to make off with Rs. 42,000. It is satisfactory to know that Raoof Pasha of Bagdad is doing all that can be done to vindicate authority and law, to apprehend the robbers and recover the treasure. He at once despatched half a battalion under his first A. D. C. to assist in the chase, and telegraphed to all the Governors to be on the alert, but it is difficult to say how the ruffians are to be got at unless our own gunboats, or the boats of the imposing Turkish squadron, can give an account of them. It is difficult, moreover, to imagine why the Governor of Bussorah should be suspended, and the Commodore put in his place, when it would appear to have been more properly the immediate duty of the latter to protect the shipping in the river. We have heard nothing direct from Badgad regarding the alleged murder of the captain of the steamer. It is an extraordinary affair altogether, and is supposed to have been planned by some lascars who had formerly served the company and who were possibly in league with a portion of the crew.

Equestrian accidents are of daily occurrence. The other day in crossing a narrow ledge of road Colonel Thuillier prudently dismounted, and, coming to what he thought a safe part of the road, attempted to get on again. The horse preferred being led, and backed and backed until he went bodily down the khud. The poor creature was killed outright, and it is most fortunate that his rider did not share the same fate.

The Viceregal Legislative Council will meet on Thursday, 20th. There will be little or no new business, beyond a Bill to be introduced by General Norman for authorising and regulating the admission of insane native soldiers to military hospitals.

The Stebbing children are to give a performance to-night at the Assembly Rooms. M. Michel, the successor of Vanek, follows on Thursday; the Commander-in-Chief's Ball to-morrow night. Yesterday Mr. Goldstein's third concert was largely attended by a fashionable audience, representing almost every station in India. The occasion was to have been graced by the assistance of two lady amateurs. One was unavoidably absent, but the other, self-accompanied, favoured the company with "La Manola," a canzonetta by Henrion, a very exquisite and spirited little chanson. The quick appreciation shown to this young lady will certainly ensure a repetition of so agreeable a variation of the programme. Another noticeable feature was the first appearance of a gentleman who sang Mattei's "Non è ver," and was obliging enough to consent to an encore which a talkative friend hindered me from giving proper attention to, but it was very pretty and sung in a rich baritone, and was, I think, a modern English ballad. Our young friend from Jubbulpore was splendid in "The Vagabond," a pathetic yet defiant sort of song by Molloy, new to me, and I think to most present. Nothing could be finer than the singer's rendering of it, and the company were all of that opinion and gave a call to which there was no response, the warbler being under the impression that the exertion he had undergone was quite enough for one afternoon. Herr von Goldstein was modestly content to take part in the orchestra which, as usual, was to lovers of good, well-executed music by no means the least attractive part of the afternoon's bill of fare. *Piste!* I have omitted to notice the charming song "Come with me and be my Love," admirably sung, in spite of an angry sore-throat, by another gentleman amateur, an established ornament of Simla music rooms. There, I have done.

The weather has kept up splendidly yesterday and to-day, and in spite of the clouds tumbling over the tops of the hills the sun is unpleasantly warm during the day.

SIMLA, 19TH JUNE.

WELL, to business. An envoy from Khiva is expected at Cabul in a day or two. It is conjectured that his mission extends to Simla, but nothing can be asserted positively until he has revealed himself at the court of the Ameer. The Bokhara envoy will halt at Peshawur for a reply to the Khan's letter to Her Majesty and the Premier, which were sent to England some weeks ago.

I may add here, by way of parenthesis, that no further news has been received from Bussorah. A hue and cry has been raised after the pirates who looted the Cashmere. It is hoped that the Governor of Mohamreh may spot them, but in the meantime the romantic creatures are said to have formed a class for mutual self-construction in music on the tonic "sol fa" system, and their favourite chorus is one by Trelawney, "Catch me if you can." If they have not judiciously separated, they are probably in excellent cover in some pestilential creek of the Tigris inaccessible to gunboats, muddy, and clothed with reeds, whence swarm gad-flies and bully mosquitoes.

Military readers will be interested to know that a camp of exercise is expected to be formed at a well chosen spot called Hassan Abdal, between Rawul Pindee and Attock, about half-way—a very healthy country with plenty of room for manœuvres on a large scale. As many regiments as can be spared from the Punjab Frontier Force will be brigaded with the bulk of the troops belonging to the Peshawur and Rawul Pindee Divisions.

Of the Kookas we hear nothing, but they are objects of great solicitude to the Punjab Government which maintains its prohibition of five or more Kookas indulging in a public meeting either for devotion or treason, without the special permission of the authorities. It was under this order and in punishment of its infraction that some of these men recently received punishment at Lahore. They had perhaps been perverted by the antics of their champions at Seramporo and Calcutta, and met for the purpose of forming a committee to receive subscriptions for the families of the lamented scoundrels who met their deserts last January.

We may expect a sudden turn of the tide from Cashmere. Some eight hundred English officers are at present on leave in that lovely country. It is all too sad, but all too true, that cholera has broken out with great virulence in the Cashmere territory. A large number of the Maharajah's troops have fallen victims at Jummoo, the sanitary condition of which is deplorable. The Maharajah himself has fled to the other side of the river. The British authorities are enforcing strict quarantine with all travellers coming from Jummoo; and, though a few cases have appeared at Sealkote, they cause little alarm, as the troops were immediately moved out into camp, whence they have been allowed to return, no fresh manifestations of the disease having occurred.

From Srinuggur itself, the reports are good; cholera had not made its appearance there. Throughout the Punjab there is cholera more or less; but a marked improvement is reported. In Umballa it averaged thirty cases a day some time ago, the numbers are now ten to fifteen, and the enemy gradually succumbs.

The great fair of Thanesar on 5th instant and following days (the eclipse!) was the object of great precautions of police and sanitation, and it passed off happily without the appearance of a single case of cholera. Still wisely cautious the Punjab officials have done everything short of prohibition to discourage the great Dhomkal fair in the Goojranwalla district, to which thousands are wont to flock from great distances. This fair generally runs into the beginning of July, and is a centre of trade and rural sports, quite the thing our honest Punjabee folks delight in.

I should have said when writing of cholera in Cashmere that the Maharajah has lost by it Dewan Nehal Chana, for many years his confidential agent with the Punjab Government. He was younger brother of Joala Sahai, the minister of Golab Singh, and was uncle to the present Prime Minister. He was most highly respected and esteemed alike by his master, by his countrymen, and by the English officers with whom he came in contact.

JACOBABAD (UPPER SCINDE), 17TH JUNE.

THE rumour that was afloat some weeks ago that the Khan of Khelat and his Wuzzeer were assassinated is untrue, but the Khan is in danger of his life being taken, as one of his Sirdars has been annoyed at an unintentional breach of courtesy on his part. When one day the Sirdar had come to pay His Highness a visit, the usherer informed him of the Khan being indisposed and unable to see him. The truth of this is that His Highness was seen a minute before walking on the terrace of his palace. The Sirdar knowing of this had walked away, muttering that he would make His Highness learn to respect and fear the nobles of his country.

Noordeen Minguel on the 24th of last month visited Major Harrison, the Political Agent, and promised allegiance to the Khan, and returned three hundred camel-loads of stolen merchandise.

Now that the Khan of Khelat has received submission from Noordeen, one of his greatest opponents in the rebellion, he should be better able now to contend with Alla Khan Jamote, who is still in arms in Beyla. The latter is now grieved at Noordeen's loss and submission to the Khan. Alla Khan Jamote on his arrival at Beyla was told by the Shagazzee that the ex-Jam would on no account be released, and that the Khan has received a letter from the Commissioner in Sind assuring him of the same.

The Murrees are becoming daily more troublesome; they have taken possession of the passes, and have sworn on the Koran that they will not allow a single kaffila to pass unmolested. On the 26th they attacked and destroyed the village of Lahree, the capital of the Doomkies, and enriched themselves with a booty of five hundred cattle. The Doomkies have of late years taken to agricultural pursuits, and settled down in Kutchee. The Khan of Khelat gave them the Lahree district on their paying him yearly one-third of the produce. This attack and wholesale plunder of the Murrees has caused the tribe of the Khan a great loss. They are unable to cultivate this season. It is time that the Khan should suppress these disturbances, which injure and distress the poor ryots of the country.

The few men of the kaffilas who escaped from the hands of the Murrees reached Kandahar on the 16th, and laid a complaint before Mozzuffer Ali Khan, the Acting Governor of Kandahar, of the loss they had suffered in the Khan of Khelat's territories. The Governor has reported the matter to His Highness the Ameer of Cabool, and has recommended that four regiments of infantry, cavalry, and six guns be sent to punish the Murrees.

The weather is something insufferable. We are now in the middle of the *chaltika*, or forty days of misery, and at six in the morning the thermometer stands at 87° and in the middle of the day gradually rises to 110° in the shade. We want rain, and the usual June showers have not put in an appearance. What it will be in the course of a few days I cannot say, but it can be imagined, and it will be my painful duty to record several cases of sunstroke and apoplexy. Fever of a virulent type has appeared in the districts. Judge Scott arrived at Shikarpore on the 26th ultimo, and took up his appointment on the 27th. The Shikarpore courtship in the graveyard case came on for hearing on the 6th instant. The witnesses for the prosecution, numbering 16, took up the time of the Court till Thursday morning, after which the defence called only three witnesses, and asked that the hearing of the defence be on Saturday, as Mr. Elwards, one of the pleaders, was rather indisposed and unable to attend the Court. I hear that the judgment will be given to-day, and I hope to be able to furnish a copy for the benefit of your readers.

Mr. Gregory, Executive Engineer, Bejarce Division, is going home on six months' leave to England.

RUTNAGHERRY, 19TH JUNE.

THE only topic of conversation now is the rain, and that has come down steady enough since its commencement on Friday last, not, however, before it was wanted, as for about a week or two before it came down there was some real distress for want of water. Already all the tanks and reservoirs are full. The monsoon, generally speaking, here is triste to a degree, but this year promises to be more lively. The worst feature of the place is the muggy feeling of the atmosphere between the showers: it keeps one in an almost perpetual state of "limpness."

CAMP RAJKOTE, 20TH JUNE.

IT is a long time since any news of Rajkote has been seen in your paper; for a small up-country station. There seems to be always plenty going on. Of course with regard to society it is dull; but then it should be remembered that small station as it is, nevertheless it is the centre of a great and influential province.

Every one who intends to take up his quarters for the rainy season has arrived, and soon the usual round of dinners, gymkhana, &c., will commence.

Rajkote is a dinner-loving community. The society, being almost entirely composed of married people, the incentive to get up dances is at a discount, and after-dinner music and cigars form the chief amusement. Memories of the last rainy season bring thoughts of those who have left the station and wandered to other parts of the world. Amongst these is one whose absence will cause regret to the whole station, first and foremost, in all the sports, ready to lend a hand anywhere, great at lotteries, and by no means to be despised on the cricket field. It will be long before his little dinners are forgotten, and then after dinner who so ready and willing to assist the whiskey toddy's progress by a jolly good song, and jolly well sung too? His "Mary of Glengarry" was a universal favourite, and by the way he has left *her* behind. No. However much abused Col. Alexander may be for what is called by "cavalry" his acrobatic performance, one and all, whilst wishing him luck in his new command, regret his absence most woefully.

Of all the states Gondul is attracting the most notice just now. Captain Lloyd, as is now pretty generally understood, will not return to his appointment at Gondul, if indeed he returns to India at all. His early work in the forests undermined his constitution, and he is a complete martyr to fever. This renders the advent of the new incumbent all the more interesting. Of course he has not been long enough in office to show his metal yet; but from whispers which are wafted from Sadra (Mahee Kanta) Government could not have chosen a better man to grasp the difficulties which beset the superintendence of that important and wealthy State.

The Gondul *cause célèbre* has been before the Judicial Assistant, Mr. Jardine, during all the week, and it is believed that proceedings will be closed to-day. This is after all but a petty case, which has caused a great stir owing to the Bace of Gondul having called Serjeant Atkinson from Bombay to look after her interests and protect her from the scandals which were afloat respecting the identity of the youthful Thakore. The facts of the case are very simple. Two durjees laid an information before the Political Agent that the boy they had seen in a certain procession was their boy whose loss had been advertized in a former *Kattywar Agency Gazette*. They named certain marks on the person of their boy. An enquiry was instituted, and the young Thakore was found not to have these marks upon his person, and the durjees were forthwith tried for giving false information to a public officer. Mr. Aston, C.S., tried them and fined them. But in the midst of this the Bace of Gondul, the mother of the Thakore, complains that her character has been aspersed and that the whole case is a conspiracy, and forthwith engages Serjeant Atkinson (who it is rumoured gets Rs. 300 a day) and the Sunundee vakeel, Mr. Hewett, to ascertain the truth. After diligent investigation they determined to proceed against a man called Parshotum, his brother Kullianjee, and Jallumsing (the heir to the Gondul throne should the present boy die). Subsequently they have withdrawn Jallumsing from the prosecution, and the case is now in Mr. Jardine's hands to decide whether the durjees were puppets in the hands of certain conspirators or whether they were merely mistaken by a chance likeness of feature, and then if there was a conspiracy, who were the conspirators? It is a great question and a grave one—the employment of European barristers in the Kattywar Courts. It is well known that the language of the Courts is Guzeratee, and if this rule is adhered to, the utility of the employment of a European barrister, who is not acquainted with the Guzeratee language, seems very vague. The rule in this Gondul case has been waived at least so rumour says, and a sworn interpreter is allowed, but this causes much difficulty and a great deal of misunderstanding: one of the witnesses who understood the English question as propounded by the European barrister found that if he replied to the query as translated by the interpreter he would entirely mislead the Court, so he very properly informed the Court of this, and the question was put to him by Mr Jardine. This example has merely been referred to as an instance of the danger of the employment of European barristers. Had this witness not understood the English language his evidence on this point might have led the Court very far astray, and, considering that it is very rare that a witness does understand the English language, the danger of causing misapprehension by interpretation seems very great. Of course were the employment of European barristers at every day occurrence then a professional interpreter would be in constant requisition and the danger would be lessened. On the other hand, by the employment of vakeels who thoroughly understand both the English and Guzeratee languages great advantage is derived, for all written matter should be in English. The fact of all written matter being in English acts beneficially in two ways—it enables those who are to try the cases to become quickly and with less fatigue acquainted with the facts of the particular case, and secondly, it lessens the power of the sheristedars. Even if they are able to read Guzeratee the European magistrates of this province have no time to wade through sheets and sheets of closely written Guzeratee characters, and the duty devolves upon the sheristedars, and they read aloud the contents—with what ease they can alter the original is only too patent.

Colonel Anderson is very busy at his annual report and so in the Agency little is going on. Mr. Jardine is trying the Gondul case, and when this is over it is understood that he will take up what is called the Juggawala's case. This is a sort of Tichborne business, and has been before the Courts over and over again. Mooloowala, the son of Jugawala (deceased), asserts that he is a legitimate son, and although defeated in every Court in Kattywar, and even after the Bombay Government had decided against them, the advisers of the boy sent him home, and the Secretary of State has ordered that the case shall be re-opened. The defendants are some of the talookdars of Jaitpoor.

Dreadful news comes from the Northern District. At Bamunbore five men were struck dead by lightning, and two more fearfully injured. Mr. Booth, the Local Fund Engineer, describes the storm as something terrible at Bamunbore. He happened to be there, and no pleasant time could he have had of it in that ticketty old travellers' bungalow on the hill. It seems that these five men who were killed were taking shelter under a tree outside the gaum, and from the description they had the appearance of men calmly sleeping except one, who was completely doubled up.

Also news has come in from Wudwan that a European gentleman was found dead when the train arrived. Verdict—death from heat apoplexy. Some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining where the burial-ground was, only one European ever having died in that before. At length it was found, and the gentleman, whose name was "Manly," was buried, and the service was read by Captain Nutt, who has recently joined the Northern District.

There is a rumour abroad that the Thakore of Rajkote is getting troublesome. His marriage with two wives has given him independent ideas, and he wishes to free himself from the restraint of the College. Whether he is troublesome or not he is very kind, for he has just distributed Bombay mangoes amongst the saheb logue of the station. *Apropos* of mangoes, a lady was heard to say that it was a great defect in England that mangoes would not grow there.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 31ST MAY.

IN these degenerate days of revolutions and republics it is a real pleasure to look on a live Prince, a prince who is not a political hero, or a commander of armies, but a genuine good fellow who represents his country with dignity and gentleness, without the aid of manifestos or top boots. We have at the present moment in this favoured city a descendant of Prince Hal, commonly known as the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his much-beloved Danish consort, arrived here from Italy a few days ago and put up as usual at the Hôtel Bristol. A great deal of interest is felt in this visit, for there is no one who has forgotten how, only a few months back, the heir to the throne of England was lying on what nearly everybody feared would prove his death-bed. From all parts of those British dominions over which the sun never sets prayers were fervently delivered up for the all but expiring prince. These prayers were heard, and gradually the royal invalid recovered his strength. Then there was thanksgiving in private and public places, London was dressed in all the bunting which could be found within her joyful homes, and the whole country rang with the echoes of the cheers which rent the air on that memorable day. A day or two after, the Prince, still weak from the effects of his long and severe illness, started for the Continent, or rather for that delicious and dreamy land of Italy so friendly to delicate visitors. Now at last, thanks to Divine and human providence, the Prince is in Paris, on his way home to England, as strong and as happy as a—Prince. He is an old friend here, for when he was a bachelor, and much given to travelling, innumerable were the trips he took to this part of the world. Paris has so many good things to show that the highest dignitaries of the realm, like the humblest tourist, can find pleasure inexhaustible in its merry and hospitable walls. What does the Prince do when he is in Paris? you will ask, or you ought to ask, for every true-hearted British subject must be curious on such a subject, or incur the penalty of being taxed with indifference as to the fate of his future Sovereign. I for one confess to an intense curiosity in all things connected with Princes or Moguls. "Great men reveal their characters by little things," says the wisdom of nations, and I like to judge of a man's character by the way he spends his pocket money, not that I consider pocket money to be a 'little thing;' far from that. I think it the *sine quâ non* of existence, a thing without which a man had better sail down the Falls of Niagara, or go up in a balloon to fetch some milky way. What does the Prince do with his pocket money? that is the question. Without intruding myself on his privacy, or even attempting to 'interview' him, I have succeeded in obtaining the most accurate information on this important question. An early riser in summer and a late one in winter, the Prince at this season of the year, and in this city, generally walks out about 9 o'clock on the Boulevards, and you may see him any morning accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Ellis, taking a cup of café-au-lait, like any other Parisian Christian, at one of the many cafés which line the great promenade. That costs him about 2 francs. He generally lunches at home with the Princess and his suite. This probably costs him about 100 francs. Then he receives visits from such good friends as Thiers, Rouher, Arnim, the Marquise de Gallifet, and Duc d'Aumale, or else he returns these calls in a carriage belonging to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador in Paris. This costs him nothing. In the latter part of the afternoon the Prince and Princess drive out in the Champs Elysées or the Bois de Boulogne, or they go shopping in the town. As an instance of this last case, I may mention that the Prince went yesterday to M. Goupil's great picture shop in the Place de l'Opera and bought two photographs of paintings lately refused by the hanging committee at the *Salon* on account of the anti-Prussian spirit which they fomented. This cost him 50 francs. If he dines at the hotel there is a bill of fare the reverse of cheap, but with a certain amount of economy he may hope to get off with two hundred francs damages. In the evening, like everybody else, he spends a great deal of money, which is variously estimated between one hundred and one thousand francs. Since he has been here he has already been to seven different theatres and made countless presents to the actors. A great patron of the drama, the Prince takes genuine delight in everything connected with the stage. The Princess is as usual beautiful to look at, but I fear she is not very strong, as she never goes to the theatre with him, and takes every opportunity of remaining indoors. She however went yesterday to the grand Magazin du Louvre to buy a great stock of summer clothing for her children. They have been very fortunate in the weather, which must at times have reminded them of that lovely Italian climate so lately honoured by their visit. Good weather is a pleasure which even a Prince's pocket cannot buy.

A curious marriage took place two days ago at the Chapel Saint Louis des Invalides. The husband could not offer his hand to his bride, having lost both at the battle of Woerth. It was the marriage of brave General Sumpt to Mdlle. Pelletan, daughter of the celebrated doctor. Colonel Sumpt, who was chief of the Staff of the Division Conseil-Dumeruil, having been charged to carry an order at the above named battle, was gathering up his reins to put his horse at a full gallop when both his hands were cut off at the wrists by a shell. Since peace has been proclaimed, Colonel Sumpt has become General, and has been appointed commander of the Hôtel des Invalides. Two iron hands have been so cleverly made and adapted to his wrists by a mechanician that not only can he make use of them to a certain degree, but he can also sign his name, and even write a "few lines without extraordinary fatigue."

Marseilles is occasionally the scene of exceptional horrors. It is not so very long ago since the Marseillcs poisoning case, wherein four women were convicted of poisoning as many husbands for the sake of other admirers, amazed the civilized world. M. Grego, a young merchant, and agent for other merchants, was only 25 years of age when he was murdered last January by three men named Toledano, Sitbon, and Missim. The crime doubtless was as extraordinary as the motives which led to it. Sitbon was the personal friend of M. Grego, and on one occasion the latter remonstrated with the former for striking a third person with whom he had quarrelled. This interference gave rise to angry feeling. As is usual in such cases, a love affair, of which Grego seems to have had the best, made matters worse. Sitbon was furious in his desire for revenge, and, as bad luck would have it, he met with Toledano, who, having a law-suit in progress against Grego, was not less thirsty for blood. The two hired the services of a porter named Missim, who was in Toledano's employ, and who seems to have had no special object in the crime except a desire to gain the £400 which were offered him. For this price he expressed his readiness 'to kill a man,' which was all that was required of him. The three having agreed on the plan of execution the crime took place with circumstances of exceptional horror. Toledano and Sitbon, who had both quarrelled with Grego, now made friends with him again. The young merchant readily responded to their overtures, and even played into their hands by his willingness to wipe off old scores and enter into good friendship. The conspirators invited M. Grego to meet certain women in apartments which they had specially engaged. Whilst there he was attacked by the three men and strangled and brained at the same time. The murderers coolly cleaned themselves and went to the dead man's apartments where they secured his property. Then came the old question—what was to be done with the body? The climax of atrocity was attained in the solution of this difficulty. A chest had been made in anticipation of the murder; but being tried it proved too small. The murderers sawed off the legs and so got the body in. They then managed to get to convey to the edge of the Mediterranean, where they hired a boat and rowed their ghastly burden out to sea. Here again the wonted unskilfulness of criminals attended them. The chest was thrown overboard, but would not sink. The body was found floating in its extemporo coffin, and after a brief enquiry Toledano, the coolest of the ruffians, who was present at the funeral of the mutilated man, was arrested. Missim followed, and Sitbon, who had fled to England, was handed over in accordance with the extradition law. Each attempted, when brought to trial, to exculpate himself, at the expense of the other, and the natural result was that the guilt of all three was brought clearly home. Sitbon and Toledano have been condemned to death, and Missim, the porter, is sentenced to life-long penal servitude. No other instance of two murderers out of three being condemned to death is recorded in French judicial annals.

BOMBAY.

GOLF.—Several gentlemen interested in golf are about to found a Golf Club in Poona.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed on Friday of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 83.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that it is contemplated to reduce the salary of the newly-appointed Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Up till Saturday the several magistrates of police had committed in all seventeen cases for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Thursday next.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—The Acting Second Magistrate on Saturday sentenced one Jacob Benjamin, a Jew, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for resisting and assaulting a police officer while in the execution of his duty.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Framjee, a suspicious character, was sentenced by Mr. Woodward on Saturday to receive twenty stripes, for stealing a canvas bag, containing nine rupees, from the shop of one Poonja Hurjee.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Mussalman named Noor Mahomed Ismael was convicted of stealing an umbrella belonging to one Shaik Dawood Shaik Bapoo, and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive ten stripes.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, one Pandoo Byroo, a boatman, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined five rupees.

HEAT AT VEERUMGAUM.—A correspondent of a native contemporary writes—"The heat is awfully oppressive. We feel burning hot. Old men of about four-score years and ten are heard to talk with surprise and confusion, that they do not remember to have known Phœbus so severe before."

TUTOR TO THE RAJA OF DHURMPORE.—We understand that Mr. Dorabjee Eduljee Gimi, of the Bombay University, has been appointed tutor to the Raja of Dhurmpore, in place of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Oonwalla, who has been appointed head master of the Bhownuggur High School.

CHEATING.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Dhunnajee Bhanjee, by profession a carpenter, obtained a warrant of apprehension against three persons by name Sittaram, Choonilal Dewchund, and Casidas Munordas, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of Rs. 1,100.

THE WEATHER.—The monsoon goes on apace. Yesterday the rain fell without any considerable intermission from morning till night, and we should suppose that the number of inches to be recorded is considerable. During the past week, ending Saturday, the highest total rainfall recorded in Bombay was at Byculla, where 19 inches 60 cents fell, which added to an inch and a tenth previously registered brings up the total fall in that district since the monsoon broke to 20 in. 70 cts.; in Colaba, the fall for the week was 12 in. 84 cts.; in the Fort, 15 in. 55 cts. The total fall recorded at these places since the break of the monsoon is 17 in. 35 cts., and 13 in. 56 cts. respectively. On Friday night there was some lightning, but not much.

A QUEER DISPUTE BEFORE A JUDGE.—There was a case in the Small Causes Court before Judge Manockjee on Friday in which one Sorabjee Shapoorjee was the plaintiff and one Kondajee Dhondoojee defendant. The Parsee wore the Mahomedan costume, and when he went into the witness-box to give evidence he took his oath on the Zend Avesta. The defendant raised an objection that the man is a regular convert to Mahomedanism, and consequently his taking oath on the Zend Avesta was useless, and his evidence would be illegal. The Judge upon this examined the plaintiff and found that he had a shirt and sacred thread on as is usual among Parsees. It was still contended on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff had embraced the Mahomedan religion for the last year and a half. Mr. Manockjee adjourned the case with the view of enabling the defendant to produce evidence to prove that the man is a convert to Mahomedanism.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—On Saturday a case of some importance was heard before His Honor the Second Judge, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, in which a dealer in hay sued Meer Bauker Ali, a resident of Baroda, to recover about five hundred rupees on account of hay supplied to his horses. Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, pleader of the High Court, appeared for the defendant. For the defence it was contended that the Court had no jurisdiction over the Meer, inasmuch as he had not resided at one time for six months continuously in Bombay. He had, it was stated, a house at Byculla, where he put up occasionally when he visited Bombay for the purpose of prosecuting his claims before the Government against the Gaekwar State. Evidence was adduced to show that such was the case; but the Court did not consider it satisfactory, and postponed the case until Wednesday next (the 26th inst.) for the examination of the defendant, who was not present on Saturday.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, a man named Eerpanna Roodrapa, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Ningee, by cutting off her nose with a sickle. The statement of the accused before the full-power magistrate of the district was to the effect that he brought the woman from Hoodalee to Hutarghee; that he took a sickle and rope, and went with his wife to his field, where, without any previous quarrel, he bound her hand and foot and cut off her nose with a sickle, under circumstances of great barbarity. He stated that he found his wife in a Mussulman's house, but no name was given, nor is there anything whatever to support his allegation. The wife on the other hand deposed that she lived with accused for a year, and had to leave him in consequence of bad treatment; and that he had brought her from her father's house only the day before the outrage, and had promised to treat her well. The accused also admitted the offence before the Sessions Court. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball,) on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

MR. M'ILWRAITH AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."—In this dull season, when the rain is falling in torrents day and night, it is very kind of our neighbours to supply us with amusement, and give us something to talk about. The amusing scene which we have been asked to witness is certainly not a very exciting one, but it is decidedly interesting, being no less than to behold the wonderful feat of a very large elephant, how he picked up a very small pin, and deliberately and with malicious intent proceeded to the office of the *Bombay Gazette* and pricked the editor of that paper with the aforesaid small pin in several parts of his body. We are happy to learn that, owing to the pin being so very small, the wounds inflicted by the infuriated animal are not serious, but considering the size and strength of this elephant it is fortunate the weapon used was not more dangerous. There is a very large firm in Bombay called W. Nicol and Co. Praise be to the firm, they have a partner by name Mr. Robert M'Ilwraith, who has written in very grave language to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* complaining that in an article in that paper on the 5th of this month, the proposed Carwar Railway was described as "the worst line that has ever been surveyed, because it suits certain individual interests to force traffic out of its natural channels for the benefit of Carwar." The Editor of the *Gazette* is then requested "to insert a satisfactory paragraph," to the effect that he did not intend to "cast any reflection on my partners or myself," which Mr. M'Ilwraith presumes was intended because "it is well known that my partners and myself are far the largest shareholders of the Carwar Company." Of this letter no notice was taken by the *Gazette*, and for this offence Mr M'Ilwraith "gave orders that no more advertisements from the office of Messrs

Holta Estates, will, it is anticipated, produce alone upwards of 150,000 lbs. of tea this season.—*Ibid.*

We hear that Captain J. D. W. Sewell, late Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Trichinopoly, and now Sub Assistant Commissary General at Thyetmyo in Burmah, has left the English, and joined the Roman Church. Captain Sewell, whilst residing in Trichinopoly, was known as one of the foremost Ritualists there.—*Madras Times*, June 20.

The "Inverseshie."—The wreck of the iron ship Inverseshie, we learn, was sold lately to a wealthy Lubbay for Rs. 27,700. It contained a large quantity of iron bars, which may be seen lying on the beach near the wreck. The vessel is filled with water, and for the past four days a good number of coolies have been employed to take the water out. After the leaks in the vessel have been repaired, the owner intends trying to re-launch the ship.—*Ibid.*

A "Joke."—There is a joke going about, to the effect that during the time that a certain large bridge, not very far from Trevandrum, has been under repair, and the traffic across it consequently suspended, people have been made to pay toll for *not* going over the bridge, that is, for merely crossing the river below it, by a ford! but that directly Mr. Shashia Shastry, the Dewan, discovered the little anomaly, he at once put a stop to the abuse.—*Correspondent of Madras Times.*

The Trevandrum Convicts.—The convicts in jail, some 400 in number, are to be more utilized than formerly, *i. e.* they are to be employed more generally on road work, &c., which work has been of late done under the Public Works Department by means of cooly labour, a few convicts only having been sent out at a time for daily labour. The Darbar physician has complained in his reports, but without effect, that "their employment was not of a punitive or reformatory description," by which no doubt he means that they have generally had no sufficient employment, and "that the jail building is bad," the Jail Superintendent being likewise careless in respect of the infliction of summary punishment. The poor convicts have been so pitiably used under the late *regime*, that not even summary punishment with a cane was allowed, and the Surgeon complains in his last report appeals pathetically that the students may be allowed to be given *without* a previous reference; 1st, to the Superintendent of Town Police Affairs; to the Police Sheristadar; and if that functionary should he not be able to deal with the case, finally, to the Criminal Court, as directed by the very extraordinary regulations now in force.—*Ibid.*

The Population of Bombay and Bengal.—If the population of Bombay has dwindled under actual computation, that of Bengal has notably increased. The recent census will, we read, show its population to be "many millions greater than ordinarily supposed." Thus the population of Pubna, which has been generally calculated at 400,000, has proved to be over a million!—*Pioneer.*

Narrow Escape of a Frail Bridge.—The passenger foot bridge of the East India Railway at this station narrowly escaped being carried away by a train from the Arsenal on Thursday evening last. A pole projecting from one of the waggons struck and broke off one of the supporting beams; fortunately the engine was only shunting, and so its pace was very moderate. If we remember aright it is hardly a year since a similar accident took place, only on the former occasion a woman who happened to be crossing was killed.—*Ibid.*

Why Bengalee Baboos are called Tadpoles.—The *Indian Mirror* wonders why the *Pioneer* called the Bengali Baboos "tadpoles." Well, for several reasons. Because Bengali Baboos congregate in clusters; because the swarm is such a sudden development; because they are in a transition state—neither egg nor frog; because, when they *are* frogs, they will croak a great deal ("the croaking of frogs," said Luther, "availeth nothing"); because the *Indian Mirror* said they were black; because their head-ends are so disproportionately puffed—in short, because they are very like tadpoles.—*Ibid.*

Death produced by the Sting of a Scorpion.—The Coroner yesterday morning held an inquest at Pursewalkum on the body of native woman aged about 18 years. The evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from pain in her chest and suffocation, and was in a very weak condition. On Tuesday night she was stung by a scorpion on one of her toes, and she died on the following day. The doctor who made a post mortem examination of the body was of opinion that the sting of a scorpion was sufficient to produce death in the case of a person who was in such a weak condition as the deceased was. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the deceased was caused by the sting of a scorpion.—*Madras Times*, June 21.

South India Rifle Association.—The prizes offered with extra to be added at the Bangalore meeting this year, will exceed 3,500 rupees. The following contributions towards the year's meeting have been already received:—

His Excellency the Viceroy	Rs.	100
Lord Hobart	„	100
The Maharaja of Mysore	„	200
J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I.	„	100
Col. Meade, Chief Commissioner	„	200
The Commander-in-Chief, Madras	„	100
Genl. Borton, C. B.	„	100
The Prince of Arcot	„	100
	Rupees	1,000

—*Ibid.*

Gas Wanted for Madras.—The opening of the new central railway station is delayed, we believe, on account of the difficulty of lighting so large a structure with the present means. It is considered that gas must be had, and the railway company will have to obtain the means of making gas for themselves before this can be managed. Would it not be practicable to have a kind of union of gas works to supply the three or four places that particularly need it, such as the Railway Station, the General Hospital, the Fort, the Madras Club, and Government House? While it is not possible to distribute gas through the scattered residences in the suburbs at the reasonable rate, it might be practicable to distribute it to these not very distant places, at a less cost than the present defective means of lighting or than it could be made for at each place separately. It may be worth the while of the railway company to order out a larger apparatus than they require for their own supply, and lessen the cost to themselves by selling to the large consumers we have indicated.—*Ibid.*

The Wrecky Vessels at Madras.—The wreck of the ship John Scott was lately purchased by a few Mahommedans for Rupees 8,500. It is being broken to pieces under the superintendence of a European seaman. The iron ship Armenian was bought for Rupees 7,500, and contained some tons of coal. A Mahommedan from Bombay purchased the wreck of the Sir Robert Seppings for Rupees 8,000. The same Mahommedan jointly with a few other Mahommedans purchased the wreck of the Armenian. The wreck of the Kingdom of Belgium, which is an iron vessel, leaks a bit little, was purchased for Rupees 7,600. It has been slightly moved into deeper water than that in which it before was. A mechanical engineer residing at Royapooram has offered to bring the vessel ashore and repair the leaks for Rupees 1,000; but the owner will not consent to the terms. Boatmen and others on rafts and catamarans have been very busily engaged for the past few days in bringing ashore whatever they could get from the wreck of the ship Hotspur. Up to this time they have only succeeded in landing a few bales of cotton and one or two iron water casks filled with mud. The wreck of the barque Streeramulu was purchased the other day by a Lubbay for Rupees 1,900.—*Ibid.*

Inventions.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—

"Improvements in machinery for utilizing the force of the wind to raise water for irrigation and other purposes by means of an engine termed as 'Irrigator'" by Wm. Henry Longmore, Civil Engineer in the Department Public Works, residing at Nagode in Central India.

"Improvements for raising or lowering men, animals, or goods by water-power from one level to another:" by Lieutenant William Sedgwick, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Bengal.

"Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel:" by Joseph Cooke, of Whitecroft, near Sydney, in the county of Gloucester, England.

"Apparatus for keeping off flies, mosquitoes, and similar insects:" by Edward Heinson Huch, of Brunswick, in the Empire of Germany.

An Inhospitable Municipality—Ground Rent charged for the Wrecks at Madras.—We are afraid that our Municipality must be hard up for money; for they have actually made a demand on the agents of the wrecked ships for "ground rent," the ground charged for being the few yards of fore-shore—not unfrequently used by natives as an open air latrine—on which the articles saved from the wrecks have been temporarily deposited. We should hardly have believed that the Municipality would have thought of making such a demand had not an official receipt bearing the signature of Mr. Jesudasen been shown to us. The claim seems to us not only preposterous, but very ill-advised. It would be almost as reasonable to charge for the encroachment of the sea opposite the Town Police Office. The Madras shore has long had the unenviable reputation of being "inhospitable," and we are very much afraid that the action of the Municipality will tend rather to enhance that reputation.—*Madras Times.*

Borrowing and Lending Money at Exorbitant Interest.—Mr. Justice Kernan has taken a step in the Madras Insolvency Court which may be expected to result in putting a stop to the borrowing and lending of money at exorbitant rates of interest. Two native moneylenders had advanced an insolvent Rs. 100 at twenty-four per cent. interest, and opposed the insolvent's discharge. His Lordship informed them that the Court could not give them any assistance, as by lending money at such a high rate of interest they were their own insurers. As to the borrowers, his Lordship said—"The practice of borrowing money from sowcars at exorbitant rates of interest, and of executing accommodation-notes, was the ruin of a large number of persons in this country. He was resolved to put a stop to such proceedings, and if ever a person came before him for the benefit of the Act, after having borrowed at a high rate of interest, or after having executed accommodation-notes, his Lordship would not grant the relief sought, and would probably remand the petitioner to jail." In another case, where the insolvent had borrowed money at 72 per cent. interest, his Lordship postponed his discharge for six months.

Archæology in Burmah.—The Rev. F. Mason, the well-known Burmese missionary, has, we see, written to the Chief Commissioner, suggesting the probability that an examination of the stalagmite floors of the numerous limestone caves in British Burmah would be likely to lead to important archæological discoveries. Many of these caves are known to have been used by the Buddhists of former generations, as Buddhist idols are found in them; and it is extremely probable that they were also inhabited by men of the preceding age. To take a special instance, Dr. Mason says—"Near the tin-mines east of Toungoo, and over the water-shed, the Karens describe to me a large cave, to which a whole village sometimes resorts in times of war, or apprehension of war, because the place is so difficult of access that one man can defend it against an army of assailants. Under similar circumstances—and such circumstances occur in all ages—the cave has probably been occupied for untold generations, and a thorough examination would probably result in the discovery of ancient remains." And again—"In the Dham-ma-that Caves near Moulmein, there are cavities in which it is known the Talaings hid away their Talaing books, where they were kept concealed, safe from their Burmese conquerors; and they may have been used for purposes of concealment by the generations which preceded the age of Buddhist books." Dr. Mason also describes a celt of unique type, which he lately met with and purchased for the Phayre Museum. This was a narrow spade, an inch and three-quarters wide by three inches long, exactly the same pattern and size as those now used by the Karens when planting their "Toungya" paddy-fields, but made of copper instead of iron, and had a socket for the insertion of a wooden handle.—*Englishman.*

THE PERIPATETIC GOVERNMENT.

There is a report that the Supreme Government will not go next year to Simla, but we can scarcely believe the reports. So many reasons will be brought forward in favour of the annual exodus, that when the next hot season comes round, we fancy that unless there is an order from home to tell the members to remain in Calcutta, they will wend their way to the Hills as usual. The mode of life is too pleasant to be given up without a struggle. But the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has proposed another plan, which we will examine. He thinks that it would be a good thing if the Supreme Government were not to confine itself to the Presidency of Bengal, but were to spend a proportion of its time in the other Presidencies. We think the plan if carried out would do a great deal of good. At present the head of the Government of India can only have a very superficial knowledge of the state of affairs in Madras or Bombay. It is true that he receives paper enough from the two other Presidencies, but these must too often bewilder him, for the voluminous minutes of India have become proverbial. It must often be very hard to get the meaning out of what is written. To whom then would a Viceroy under such circumstances turn for help? To those officials who are the most in communication with him, and these officials belong to Bengal, and of course look at all the questions through Bengalee spectacles, and according to the light that a Bengalee possesses. An official in such a position would almost look upon it as a duty to make the best terms for his own Presidency, and to study its good in every case. Now, we think that instead of the Viceroy and his Council going to Simla every year, he should be required to take that place by turns with Madras and Bombay. Of course the Viceroy may live on the Hills in these latter Presidencies, if he cannot exist on the plains; for Hills are to be found out of Bengal. We have the Neilgherries, and the climate of these hills must be nearly as pleasant as that of Simla. At any rate it is far pleasanter than that of Calcutta. But if the Viceroy and his Council were to visit the other Presidencies, there must be a condition that they remained at the Presidency town for a certain time, either as they went to the Hills or came down again. This could not be looked upon as a great hardship, for the Viceroy could be made very comfortable during his stay either in Madras or Bombay. The advantage both to him and the places that he visited would be very great. As we have said, the Viceroy would be able to decide nice questions connected with the Presidency that he visited, on the spot, and everybody knows how very important that is. A question that might be settled in a few minutes perhaps by personal explanation might take months to settle by writing. But the great thing would be that the Viceroy would gain a practical knowledge of the whole of India, making himself in reality Viceroy of the whole of the country, for now, he is to all intents and purposes, Viceroy of the Bengal Presidency.—*Madras Times.*

A CAUSE CELEBRE AT MUSSOORIE.

A Mussoorie correspondent of the *Mofussilite* gives the following particulars of the Mussoorie arson case:—

The case of Colonel B——*versus* Messrs. Arthur Alfred and Walter S——is still before the Court of Mr. H. Ross, Superintendent of the Dhoon. The charge brought against these individuals is for burglary and arson. The facts of the case stand thus. It seems that some fortnight ago an empty house belonging to a Colonel B——was forcibly entered at night, the thieves, or whatever else they were, making their entrance through a bath room window. All the crockery and the furniture in three of the rooms was smashed, piled up in a heap in the centre of the room and set fire to. It seems that at this stage of proceedings the parties engaged in this nefarious transaction were disturbed and made off. In the morning the chowkedar on being told by Colonel B——'s sweeper that he had seen a light in the house between 1 and 2 A.M., went up, and on seeing what had happened came and reported the same to his master. On this Colonel B——wrote to the police, who, when they had carefully examined the premises, stated it was their belief that it was the work of Europeans, as more than one must have been engaged in it, as some of the furniture was too heavy for one man to lift. The Superintendent of Police on enquiring at the chowkies if the police on duty between 1 and 2 had seen any suspicious parties passing, were informed that about 2 A. M. Messrs. Arthur and Walter S——were seen going towards their house carrying some heavy four-cornered thing in their hands. Colonel B——in looking over the property, missed some looking glasses and obtained a search warrant to search the house and premises on which the S——'s resided. I have heard from the police that the whole family were very cheeky, saying if Colonel B——could obtain any proof against them he was at liberty to hang them. The only thing found on the premises was a piece of chintz which matched the chintz that had been on the furniture that was burnt. It seems that in the afternoon of the next day young Mr. Charles B——and a Mr. B——went to have a look at the damage. It seems that whilst poking about the room Mr. B——picked up the bottom of a brandy flask on which was scratched with a knife "A. L. S——." This was handed over to the police. Mr. Quarry, our local pleader, has been retained for the defence and Mr. Newton, barrister-at-law, is engaged for the prosecution. The first day's proceedings in court was the examination of Colonel B——. The event of the day was the production by Mr. Quarry of some love letters said by one of his clients to have been written by Miss B——to him. The Colonel denied the writing to be his daughter's, but said it was that of a Miss R——(a connexion of the S——). That Miss R——had on one occasion boasted in the presence of several witnesses that she could imitate Miss B——'s handwriting whenever she pleased.

On the Colonel's being cross-examined as to whether there could possibly be any probability that his daughter had written them to Mr. Alfred S——, or perhaps have been in love with him, he indignantly repelled the idea as utterly absurd, and scoffed at the idea of an individual of Mr. Alfred S——'s personal appearance being a dangerous lady-killer (Mr. A. S.——has red hair and his face is freckled like a Chaffinchesegg.) The police followed, giving information as to the finding of the chintz and the seeing Messrs. Arthur and Walter S——in the bazaar before daybreak on the day in question. On interrogation that Mr. Quarry made in the cross examination might, in my humble idea, have been readily replied to. The question was, "Have you ever known the S——to do a mean action?" He ought to have replied. That if the love letters laid before the Court were the production of his daughter, it shewed a very mean and ungentlemanly spirit in Mr. Alfred S——in making them public, if not it was a piece of still greater meanness, blackguardliness, and cowardice to try and blast an innocent young girl's character by producing such a filthy obscene forged documents, and state they were her writing. I think if the question had been thus answered, Mr. Quarry would have shut up on the score of meanness.

On the second day the time of the Court was taken up in examining a policeman, a khitmutgar, and a Jhampanie boy. The two latter gave their evidence in such a clear manner that the pleader for the defence tried to make the Court believe that they had been well-instructed.

On the third day Miss B——was subpœnaed to give her evidence, which she did in such a clear, straightforward manner, and without the slightest hesitation, that she carried conviction of her truth in the minds of those that heard her. The Court that day was positively crammed with visitors, so that there was scarce standing room. Miss B——underwent a long, searching, and trying cross-examination, but she gave the whole of it, both in his attempt and the subsequent proceedings for assault. As the case goes on, you shall hear more of it.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 20th May.

Some horses, camels, carpets, &c., were brought to the Ameer as a present from the Mir of Andkhoi, and His Highness has accepted them.

General Daood Shah, who has gone to Kohistan Hills to select a site for the occupation of troops, has commenced to excavate a new canal in Dasht-i-bagram in the Kohistan Hills of Cabul, the other side of the Ghorband River, and, after taking men from Kohistan people for this project, has submitted a plan to the Ameer, proposing a site on this canal, after its excavation, for the location of troops. He has sent a message to the elders of the Ulas (tribes) of Nijrbs, who are hitherto independent and free from Afghan yoke, that he requires about three hundred *harwars* of grain for the expenses of the working party of the above mentioned canal, and that they should collect this grain themselves from their own tribes, and send it to him as soon as possible, otherwise he will be constrained to collect it by means of his own regular troops.

No reply has yet been given by them, and it remains to be seen whether they will comply with his order readily or otherwise.

In the *Candahar ilaqua* the Government of the people have sustained a loss in revenue on account of hail-storms.

A Cabuli has killed Mir Sekandar Shah Khan of Kohistan, at present in Cabul through enmity for some betrothal. The accused, on being apprehended, pleaded guilty, and was made over to the heirs of the deceased for vengeance, who killed him below the Nakarkhana gate.

Cabul, 23rd May.

The people residing the other side of the Ghorband River, who had deserted on account of their having refused to give men for employment in new infantry regiments, have now returned to their homes and agreed, through the Chiefs of the Kohistan Hills, to give men for enlistment at a lower scale than was at first demanded of them.

Some men, residents of Indari, killed Mir Ahmed Khan Chief of Turki tribe in Ghuznee, on account of their old standing enmity towards him. Seven prisoners were brought to the Ameer, and three of them who pleaded guilty were made over to the heirs of the deceased for revenge (*tasas*). The latter took them yesterday to the Nakarkhana gate and killed them.

The men of the infantry regiments have all returned to Cabul from leave. As regards the cavalry regiments, they have been ordered to remain out in different ilaquas to feed their horses properly until further instructions. Three cavalry regiments have been ordered to proceed to Toorkistan, and they have been making preparations to start.

A letter has been lately received from Furrah from (my son) Sirdar Abdulla Khan, to the effect that Sirdar Ahmed Khan has written to him from Lash that Mir Alum Khan has gone to Kain with two guns, some followers, and flocks of sheep which he had in Seistan, and has also taken with him the men who had come from Kain to Seistan to earn a livelihood. He has appointed Mirza Ismail Khan, his Naib, to govern in Seistan.

Cabul, 27th May.

His Highness has received a *murracillah* from General Goldsmid from Meshed in reply to one despatched by His Highness to that officer, to the effect that efforts have hitherto been made in showing honour to Syad Nur Mahomed Shah, and that his honourable treatment will be continued to him hereafter also. The Ameer expressed himself much gratified with the contents of this *murracillah*.

Mahomed Isa Khan, an agent of Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan, at present in Sumarcand, who has lately arrived from Peshawur, waited on the Ameer, and will proceed shortly to his destination in company with one of His Highness's servants. He question His Highness as to what is His Highness's intention in regard to Sirdars Mahomed Hashim Khan, a son of late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, at present in Tirah, and whether or not His Highness would send the family and children of Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan to the British territory on his arrival in that place. He also said that about three hundred men are expected to come along with Mahomed Ishak Khan from Sumarcand, and enquired from His Highness how he intended to do with their families.

In reply to this, the Ameer said that if on his arrival in the limits of British Government Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan applies for the despatch of his family and children to him, they would be permitted to start; that if Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan also goes to Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan to British territory, he is at liberty to do so; that at the time of his arrival near Badakshan border Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan will have to report his arrival to Naib Mahomed Alim Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, who will get the Sirdar taken across the Badakshan ferry with ten followers; that the remaining followers will cross at intervals, and not at one time; and that the Sirdar should not bring all his followers in one body to the Badakshan territory. It was mentioned in the diary of 9th May 1872 that the Ameer advised Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to get married to the widow of the late General Feramorz Khan, Commander-in-Chief. This widow now waited on the Ameer, and said that she does not wish to act in any way contrary to His Highness's instructions; but if her second marriage is placed at her own discretion, she is not inclined to it, and that she desires to remain a widow of the Commander-in-Chief so long as she lives. In reply to this, the Ameer said that he had-made the above proposal out of consideration to her youth, and that she is now at liberty to do as she wishes.

The son of Sirdar Mahomed Alum, Governor of Girishk tyrannised over the people of Killabist, and on a complaint being made to the Ameer, His Highness dismissed the Sirdar from the Governorship of Girishk, and appointed Kadir Khan Siah in his place.

Previously the Ameer became annoyed with the people of the Candahar Provinces, and withdrew his order regarding taking men from that territory for employment in new infantry regiments; but His Highness has now reassured the Candaharis who have come to Cabul, and having agreed to take men from them for enlistment, has ordered Lall Mahomed Khan and Kadir Khan that they should in their own presence on their arrival at Candahar make General Safdar Ali Khan return the money to the people which he has received in lieu of men for enlistment.

On his arrival in Toorkistan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan issued a notification to the following effect:

"I.—All those who learn in schools or perform prayers in mosques, should, after reading their lessons and after performance of prayers, invariably in all places pray for the long life and the prosperity of the Ameer.

"II.—The Ameer has again appointed me, who am a man of no note, to this very governorship of Toorkistan, on account of my faithful services to His Highness, after granting an honorable *khillut* with civil and military poxers. Whoever will serve His Highness with sincerity, will be eligible for similar privileges.

"III.—I am going to construct a house at Samarcandian, on the banks of the Oxus, noted for good climate, in the name of Sirdar Abdulla Khan, Amir's son, and all persons, old and young, should await his arrival."

The Naib at the time of his departure towards Toorkistan requested Sirdar Abdulla Khan to present all his (Naib's) petitions addressed to the Ameer himself, and to send their replies to him. Under these circumstances, the Naib has become an adherent of Sirdar Abdulla Khan in all official and business concerns besides his private relations with him.

Owing to the fall of rain for two days, the weather became so cold that snow fell on the hills surrounding the Cabul city.

AN OPIUM LIBEL CASE.

The opium report of Messrs. Jameson and Barton of Hongkong, of date 24th May, contains the following paragraphs:—

Ere proceeding to our review of the course of the opium market during the past fortnight, we feel called on to inform you that the strictures and remarks passed by us in our Circulars of the 12th and 27th December, 10th January, and 7th February last, on the discreditable practice which had arisen of tampering with opened chests of Bengal drug, having been taken by Mr. E. R. Belilios of this colony to apply to himself, an action for libel, with damages laid at dlrs. 10,000, was commenced by that merchant against our Mr. A. L. Agabeg, Jr. The case came on for trial in the Supreme Court on the 8th instant, before the Acting Chief Justice and a Special Jury. The difficulties (which will be well understood by professional men) in the way of legally substantiating the plea of justification having been found insuperable, the defendant's counsel felt bound, on the second day of the hearing, to withdraw it, and the case went to the jury,—which we may mention is here composed of seven members. On their return into Court, their foreman stated that they were not unanimous either on the question whether a libel on Mr. E. R. Belilios had been committed, or upon the amount of damages. The parties to the suit, through their counsel, then agreed to submit to the decision of a majority of the jurymen, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, and dlrs. 1,000 damages awarded to him.

It would ill become us to criticize their finding, but we cannot refrain from again assuring our readers,—and we hope in so doing we are guilty of no disrespect to the august court which has condemned us,—that in publishing the observations which have been decided against us to be libellous, we have been animated by a sincere desire to expose and put an end to practices which, we had reason to know, had sprung up in the opium trade, and which could not fail to shake confidence in those engaged in it, and to reflect on them very injuriously. We regret that this single motive should have betrayed us into the use of words which have been held to constitute a libel on Mr. E. R. Belilios, and from which more guarded language might possibly have protected us. It is, however, satisfactory to us to know, as doubtless it must be to our readers, that by whomsoever the trickery we sought to lay bare was practised, and the discredit brought to our trade, surely, surely, that the practice has been completely stopped!

The question of the purity of our Mr. Agabeg's motives and conduct, and the reality of the existence of the evil he launched and destroyed, will be more apparent to those at a distance from this colony, when it is stated that the costs of his defence to Mr. E. R. Belilios's action at law against him and the amount of the damages in which he was cast (together about dlrs. 2,500) have been publicly subscribed by merchants of Hongkong, who represent more than three-fourths, almost the entire bulk, of our opium importers.

ENGLISH FARMING.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

In an address lately delivered to the farmers of New Jersey, in the United States, by the Hon. James W. Wall, he alluded to the enormous increase which has taken place of late years in the agricultural produce of England. Less than a century ago the entire production of wheat in this country fell short of 16,000,000 bushels. In 1870 the yield exceeded 100,000,000, averaging 30 bushels from each acre devoted to this staple. Mr. Wall pointed out the direct agencies by means of which this increase was brought about by English farmers.

In the first place (he said) it is to be found in their systematic attention to all the requirements of good farming, in the skill and exactness with which all the operations of ploughing, harrowing, clod-crushing, burning, and scarifying are performed; in the perfect condition of "tilth" to which they bring the land preparatory to the reception of the seed; in their careful selection of the best varieties of seed wheat; in the extensive and prudent use of their barn-yard manure; in the perfection of all their instruments of tillage; in the strength and discipline of their draught animals; in the assiduity with which they extirpate every weed and remove every rock that can interfere with the cultivation of the land. Nothing is left to casualty or chance. No expectations are indulged that the bounty of Providence in an unusually favourable season will atone for their shortcomings or neglect. Everything which human foresight, scientific skill, intelligence, well-directed labour, and mechanical aid can accomplish is done, to ensure the highest yield from the land. It is next to be seen in the extraordinary liberality with which they restore to the earth, by means of purchased manures, all those elements of fertility which are exhausted in the process of cultivation. It is estimated by chemical analysis that wheat absorbs 40 of every 100 parts of nutriment contained in the soil. Now some idea of the enterprise of English agriculture may be formed (added Mr. Wall) when I state to you that in a single year, the year 1837, the first year of its general use as a fertilizer, the foreign bones imported were valued at the Custom House at 1,500,000 dollars, since which time it is estimated that the amount paid for imported bones alone amounted to 150,000,000 dollars. Since 1841 upwards of 1,500,000 tons of guano have been used.

Mr. Wall also spoke in high terms of our system of drainage and the rotation of crops. "I believe," he remarked, "that nothing more perfect in rural economy can be conceived than their rotation of root and grain crops. The root cultivation has indeed been the salvation of England. With as much truth as force has it been said that the power of the British Empire rests upon her coal, her iron, and her turnips." It is pleasant to hear our farmers thus praised, and it would be more pleasant still if retailers would let consumers derive some little benefit from the skill and enterprise of producers which excites so much admiration on the other side of the Atlantic. Extortioners and adulterators are unfortunately quite as skilful and enterprising as our farmers.

SIMPLE NOTES ON ENGLAND.

*By X****, a distinguished and intelligent Frenchman.*

The other day, when the domestics of Dundee met to grumble and in order to arrange "a *strike*, they were unable to obtain a chairwoman to preside over their assembly. This shows clearly that the wife of a chairman is by her position aristocratic.

***

The English soldiers cannot play the drum as the French can. There military movements are executed to the sound of the trumpet, which they can blow strongly. Thus the British lungs do more than the British arms to make a noise in the world. They play *fifes*, and they tell me that the chief difer is, *ex officio*, a Scotch *Nobleman*. Our *Tambour-major* is a man tall and magnificent; but here, the Chief of the Whistlers is the *Thane of Fife*.

***

They reward whistling, because the E——h are a nation which *whistles*. My friend Wagg tells me that, from this habit, has been derived their proverb "*Whistlers (siffleurs) never hear good of themselves.*" He has not explained to me the precise application.

***

Where a Frenchman exclaims *Mon Dieu!* the Englishman says *The Deuce!* In effect, it would be unfair to decide what might be the religious faith of either from such expressions. But, however, it seems to me that that of the former is less sombre than that of the latter.

***

The official, the most important in England, after the Queen, is *The Chairman*. He presides at all public dinners, at all public meetings. Wagg tells me that he has no regular pension, but that he receives a fee, for every dinner, sufficient to pay for his breakfast and *luncheon* the following day. His wife, who is generally neither of the upper nor of the middle class, is called a *Chairwoman*. She is employed by many noble families, and often resides in their houses, particularly during their absence in the country, or at the sea-side. In former days they were a class, and lived separated from the metropolis at a little village, called in consequence *Chairing*. Here now stand the Railway Station and the *Chairing Cross* Their special home in destroyed, but the office remains grander than ever.

***

The Barristers hold military rank. Some are Serjeants. The chief of the Solicitors is called the Solicitor General, and has a horse. I know this because I have seen him riding. The chief of the Attorneys is called the Attorney General. The difference between a Solicitor and an Attorney, my friend Wagg says, is the same as between a crocodile and an alligator.

***

Many of the cabmen (*voituriers*) are very poor curates (*vicaires*), who thus gain money to support their wives and amilies. Such is one of the evils of a married clergy. In the provinces, where there is not this resource, celibacy, though rare, is almost a necessity. A young clergyman is, generally, the object of a *flirtation*, more or less serious; and, outside the Sunday, his duties are not heavy, unless he is able to play *Croquet*. In this case, for two-thirds of the year the young minister has very little time to himself.

***

In some towns, in the country, there is only one policeman. I have known this in Cornwall, which nearly resembles our Brittany. Often only one constable to three thousand persons, who subscribe among themselves, by a *rate*, to support him. It is evident, that as he owes his existence to these three thousand persons, he cannot arrest any one of them at the command of any other of them. Thus he finds himself in a delicate position. His policy, naturally, becomes one of abstaining. His patrons, who appreciate his difficulty, refrain from offending against the law. Thus, in effect, the peace is preserved in the quiet small towns of *Merry England*. [This is a fact. My friend Wagg took me to the town of ***** and indicated to me the policeman. I chatted with him and gave him a glass of *gin*.]

***

The *British Lion* is not an animal living at this hour. The bones of a hyæna were found in a cave in Devonshire. Hyænas laugh. They lived when this island evidently was *Merry England*.

***

The legal processes in England are very simple, when well understood. So carnivorous are the English people, that to become a barrister (*avocat*), one must *eat so many dinners* at the *inns-of-court*. This is wholly true. The public is admitted to a gallery to see them at their *feeding time*. What barbarism!

***

The Lord Chancellor, who is the highest legal official, sits always on a *wool-pack (ballot de laine)*. This, my friend Wagg tells me, is a sort of satire, which means that a Lawyer is supported by those who have *lost their fleece*. [But one must have stayed as long as I in England to comprehend this play on the words, *fleece, fleas*, and *wool*.]

***

England boasts herself to be a free country. But my friend Wagg tells me that, in effect, *no person can have an opinion* unless he pay, at least, *six shillings and eightpence* for it. We have our faults, we French, but our thought, our opinions, are free as the air! For them we pay no *octroi*, no *tax*, no eight francs.

***

Cricket is a game of ball, played always in a field, whence the name Cricket (*grillon*), which insect is in the plain air during all the summer, and in the kitchens in the winter. The book the most celebrated, on this subject, is, my friend Wagg tells me, *The Cricket on the Earth*. I have not read it myself, because I believe it is simply technical.

***

The best system, in order to acquire a knowledge of the game of Cricket, is to practise it as an athlete of Old Greece. When the ball, thick, hard, and heavy, is launched at you, with enormous force, from the *bat* of the player, you must run with all your legs; you must save yourself, if it is possible, or it will upset you, some times striking you upon the nose, sometimes between, or in, the eyes, sometime falling on the top of the cranium, when you the least in the world expect it. A nose or an eye may thus easily be damaged. The arms, the legs, and the body are protected strongly, but for me, I shall never again play at Cricket. Never.

***

Look at the spirit of the two nations shown in their grammars. We French think twice before we marry, an Englishman does not think at all. Thus with us To marry is a reflective verb; with them it is a verb active. There is the difference. X*****

—*Punch.*

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, at his age, and with his fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said. "My acquaintances began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

A CURIOUS ANOMALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Dear Sir,—I read in one of the papers the other day that the Nizam of Hyderabad, or the Nawab Nazim of Bengal—I cannot correctly call to mind which it was—had a great number of Europeans in his employ in various and responsible situations. This fact is very significant, and I am surprised it has not been made much of by the Agitation Committee of the Uncovenanted Services. Here we have a native potentate who, if he felt so disposed, could secure the highest talent among the educated classes of natives for various offices in his State, preferring, in his own interest, to employ Europeans, and here we have our own Government coming to the conclusion that the times has arrived when European agency, in its subordinate executive services, can be dispensed with safely, and natives employed in their room! Comment on these two circumstances, side by side, is unnecessary, and would be superfluous.

B.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

(Natal Mercury.)

Steam communication with Aden is the subject of a despatch from Lord Kimberley, just received by our Government, and published in the last *Gazette*. We give this document in full:—

Downing-street, 10th January, 1872.

Lieutenant-Governor Keate.

Sir,—A proposal has been made to Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a Steam Mail Service between Aden and the Cape of good Hope, *via* Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Natal; and as this is a question of the highest importance to the South African Colonies, which, from having no telegraphic communication with this country, are placed commercially and politically in a position of great disadvantage, I lose no time in bringing the matter under your consideration; and I request you to inform me as soon as possible what amount of contribution to such a service might be expected from your Government.

It is proposed that thirteen voyages in the year should be made between Aden and the Cape, and *vice versa*, the following being the estimated mileage and cost of the service:—

	Miles each way.	Cost per annum.
Aden to Zanzibar	1,700	£11,050
Zanzibar to Mozambique	560	3,640
Mozambique to Natal	1,100	7,215
Natal to Cape	840	5,460
	4,200	£27,365

On account of the service between Aden and Zanzibar, it is probable that the Government of India would contribute some £5,000 or £6,000 per annum, and I do not doubt that your Government will be desirous of making such a proportionate contribution as would enable so desirable a mail service to be maintained.

If Natal would undertake to pay annually, say £2,500, I think it may be possible to arrange for an efficient service of the nature above described; but it may be as well that you should not assume it as certain that those amounts will be sufficient.

It appears altogether unnecessary for me to dilate upon the advantages to the colony of a service which would not only bring it within eighteen or twenty days (by steam and telegraph) of England, but would tend to develope an important Eastern trade.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Kimberley.

We are glad to see that our own Government equally with Lord Kimberley recognise the great importance of this proposal. There can be no hesitation on our part in excepting an offer in all respects so advantageous to ourselves. Natal would be especially and most materially benefited by the establishment of a regular mail service with the Eastern ports and Aden. The proposition is, in fact, the realisation of a long-cherished hope; and if, as we imagine, the Imperial, the Indian, the Portuguese, and the Cape Governments are prepared to contribute to the subsidy, no difficulty stands in the way. We know not whether our Government wish to take immediate action or not; but we would urge on the Chamber of Commerce, our mercantile community, and our representatives in their private capacity, to assure the authorities of their hearty approval of any such proposal as that referred to with so much earnestness and good sense by Lord Kimberley.

BANKS.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
„ demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.

On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. 1s. 10 7/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st June 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Depos